s and Kidneys, and Gout and Rheumatic

but is pure, from the vated in New Jersey, is possessing medical ise, and an excellent and the aged and in-pladies and children

"ALFRED SPEER,

ge, our DIAMOND

represented to do in them gratis. nnebec House, Gar-cured me of Dyspep-

be in every family.

Price Six Cents.

nent & Radical

and thousands.
any address, on the
by addressing
S. J. C. KLINE,
st Office Box, 4586.

L LIMBS. the Inventor.

filitary Surgeons, as ture of the natural riority is evinced by re adapted and ap-worn in every pro-service.

BLE PILLS,

ING PILES.

licine.

this distressing com-

cause of the disease,

ven years, and in no

RMER.

ridge, Augusta

Sturgis, Warren Ful-

Y MORNING

GER.

Editors.

ELD. MASS.

STORED!

HIS WINE.

GEO. E. BRACKETT. Editors. Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

Breeds of Sheep in Maine.

very little attention was paid by the farmers of we believe that this want has been fully met by Maine, to the breeds or varieties of sheep which the publication of this treatise. From the hasty they reared. The country, or the farms, a little examination we have been able to give, we should distance from the seaboard, were new, and the consider it as embodying all that is necessary to common breed of sheep obtained from the sea- be known on the subject, and the name of the and hand-looms which our mothers were so expert sheep, &c.

States were thrown wholly on their own resources \$1.50 post-paid. for articles which they had imported from the We make room for the following notice of this mother country. These were very numerous, for work, which we fully endorse : manufacturing, of almost every kind, was hardly "Dr. Randall is well known as a writer, and he begun among us. Especially did the good people has taken especial interest in, and made himself feel the want of the woolen and cotton cloths which England furnished them before commerce was suspended between the two countries. Wool rose to a high price, particularly fine, or Merino
wool. The Humphrey and Livingston flocks, in
Connecticut and New York, and the Jarvis flocks
of Merinos, in Vermont, were the only sources
of Merinos, in Vermont, were the only sources
for a high price of wool, both present and prospective, will make Sheep
Husbandry an important feature in American agriculture for many years to come. We can safely
predict that the publication of Dr. Randall's
work will add hundreds of thousands if not milfor obtaining fine wool. Two dollars per pound lions of dollars to the wealth of the country, by was the standing price for this quality of wool. Of course this opened the eyes of our farmers to the profit which could be realized from this breed will average six, eight and nine pounds of wool

early, made money, while some who were late in the day, lost money on the return of peace. In 1812, some of the enterprising farmers of Kenne-discusses both Jarvis of Weathersfield, Vermont, and this is the first change that we can learn of in the breed of as a complete treatise on the breeding, managesheep in Maine. The character of the flocks in the State changed rapidly, and Merinos of all grades multiplied rapidly, as did also woolen and cotton factories in New England. In process of entire revolution—has taken place in the characteristics on the breeding, management as a complete treatise on the breeding, management and diseases of sheep, and the works now contained to the flocks in the State changed rapidly, and Merinos of all grades multiplied rapidly, as did also woolen and cotton factories in New England. In process of time, as commerce returned to its wonted channel, and factory cloth, both of American and European manufacture, increased, the price of wool fell, and the price of sheep declined in proportion,

amount, as well as flavor of mutton, was also de- which have thus far been recognized in Europe. teriorated from what it was in the early days of sheep raising. Attention was then turned to obtaining some of the mutton breeds of England, and some of the Dishley, or Bakewell breeds were introduced. Afterwards the "Texel" breed—after that the South Downs, were imported by Chas. Vaughn, Esq., of Hallowell—then, Oxford Downs were sent by the Messrs. Sears, we believe, on to Brigadier island in the Penobscot. We obtained a Cotswold buck of the Sotham & Corning importation into New York, and brought it into Kennebec. After this, Leicesters were introduced among us from Perley's importation into New York, and brought it into the leaves of plants are much richer in fertilizing material than the wood. In the case of the elm, chemical analysis shows this, as the leaves Woodstock, New Brunswick. Some Cheviots were brought into Bethel, Oxford county, by a gentleman of that town. Some splendid Shropshire Downs were imported about a year and a half ago, into Winthrop, by Major P. C. Bradford, and we understand that Cheviots were imported into Wiscasset by A. Johnston, Esq. Still more recently, splendid Vermont Merinos have been introduced by several individuals in Anson,* neglected. It will pay to secure it. As a gen-Wilton, Vassalboro', &c.

with the various breeds of sheep. If individuals so the present excitement in regard to sheep and wool, would consult their interests or tastes, or both, and make up their minds to cultivate some one or more of the district some of the dist tivate some one or more of the distinct breeds, now obtainable among us, and keep them pure and distinct, and not mix up every thing as the manner of some is, Maine may be vastly profited sides and ends, set them in or near a grove or a

cations of this, by consulting which, you will see the season. at the present time, several breeders offer pure bloods of the several approved breeds. This is as Yes, that's the word. We can find no better it should be, and by adhering to established system to express the idea which we wish to bring tems of breeding, and using and keeping thor- before your mind's eye. "Fixing up" is a good ough-breds, there is no reason in the world why term; it refers to acts which comprise those dozen-

*We mentioned the fact, a little while ago, of some excellent Merinos recently brought from Vermont, by Col. Samuel Tinkham of Anson. In a private letter received from him, he states that all sold readily but a few bucks, which are yet in the market, and that he goes again to Vermont in December, for more.

which are too often omitted, and which in the gargegate, after all, affect our well-being wonderfully.

This is the season of the year for "fixing up," here a little and there a little; our fields, our gardens, our barns and our houses—a rail or a stake

Labels for Fruit Trees.

the label will expand, and if from any cause it becomes detached from the tree, it will be found at the trunk, as its weight prevents its being the cold, north winds of early winter find you unprepared to meet them. We repeat it, "fix up generally," and don't be caught napping.

a horse was exhibited which had reached the ma- dred bushels each. They are of a fine quality, and ture age of forty-seven years. He was of the command a good price. They are now selling in Indian and Canadian breed, and was said to be St. John market, for shipping, at twenty cents a

New Work on Sheep Husbandry.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Disease of Sheep. By Henry S. Randall, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," etc., etc. With Illustrations. Rochester, N. Y.: D. D. T. Moore; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. We are in receipt of a copy of this new work on Sheep Husbandry, to which we referred a few weeks ago. The need of some practical and com-For a number of years—say previous to 1812, plete work on the subject has long been felt, and

board, and which were descendants of those imnorted by the Pilgrims at an early day, and sub- is known as a well informed writer on stock-growsequently by Mason & Gorges, was the only kind ing; is a guarantee of its completeness and reliaknown. These were hardy sheep, of what is bility. We shall undoubtedly frequently have called the "middle wool" variety, and, as we be- occasion to refer to its pages. It embraces the fore said, the farms being new, and the herbage history and introduction of breeds in America; good and succulent, they were a good stock for the adaptation of breeds to different situations; mutton, but were not very uniform as regards principles and practice of breeding; management the quality or quantity of wool they bore. It during the different seasons; prairie sheep huswas of a fair quality, and furnished a good, strong bandry; anatomy and diseases of the sheep; list staple for the hand-cards and spinning wheels, of medicines; the dog in its connection with

The book contains four hundred and fifty pages, All the finer fabrics were imported from Eu- is illustrated, with appropriate descriptive enrope, principally from England. In 1812, when gravings, and is printed and bound in good style... the war was declared with England, importation The publisher is D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N ceased entirely, and the people of the United Y., to whom all orders should be addressed. Price

of sheep, and the Merino fever ran high. From \$500 to \$1,800 were given for Merino bucks; and prices ranged from \$100 to \$1000 for ewes.

Those who were able to go into the speculation are the management, and yet the country is but just finding out what can and will be done in this directly made management, and yet the country is but just finding out what can and will be done in this directly made management.

Quite a number of years have elapsed since the until good full blood Merinos could be bought for four and sixpence.

analogies derivable from the history of diseases in other domestic animals, and in man, has given descriptions drawn from the best sources of vete-It was then found that in obtaining fine wool, rinary information, of the symptoms and treatthe farmers had enfeebled their flocks, and the ment of all the maladies unknown in this country

The Leaf Harvest.

There is one harvest which is abundant, annu-

eral thing gardeners understand their value, and So we think Maine is now pretty well supplied where they can easily obtain them, they do so,

growth of hard wood trees, take your basket and We rejoice that there are some prominent farm- the boys, and secure a portion of this leaf crop. ers in the State who are doing this thing, and their flocks will become good fountains from which to draw such strains of blood as persons may desire. Our advertising columns are indi-

Fixing Up. our flocks may not become as good in every par- and-one little, comparatively insignificant things which are too often omitted, and which in the

dens, our barns and our houses-a rail or a stake in a weak fence, a couple or so of young trees in The Agriculturist gives a description of a label for fruit trees, which looks as if it might be just the thing required. Cut a strip of sheet lead, half an inch wide at one end and as long as needed, and tapering to a point. On the wide end cut or stamp a number, to refer to a catalogue, and just beyond it punch a square hole. The strip is heat the first trees, a couple or so of young trees in place of those dead ones in the orchard—a load of boughs for covering plants and vines in the garden, a load or two of kindlings for the wood-shed, a shingle or board on the barn or out-houses, several panes of glass in the different buildings; fix up the pumps at the barn and house; look out for your tools which you have done using for the season; in a word several lab and of boughs to covering plants and vines in the garden, a load or two of kindlings for the wood-shed, a shingle or board on the barn or out-houses, several panes of glass in the different buildings; fix up the pumps at the barn and house; look out for your tools which you have done using for the logue, and just beyond it punch a square hole.

The strip is bent around a limb and the pointed which you know more than we do, and not let end drawn through the hole. As the limb grows, the cold, north winds of early winter find you un-

Our agent, Mr. Taber, now traveling in New Brunswick, says: "The turnip crop is quite an item among the field crops here. Many farmers At the Horse Fair recently held at New Haven, along the bay raise from a thousand to fifteen hun

Crop Reports.

We have just received the Commissioner's Report on the condition of the crops for September, from which we make up the following summary. It is later than usual, but as it contains valuable statistical matter we make room for it:

in New York. Kentucky, Maryland, Wisconsin to your columns. and Iowa, one-tenth, yet the aggregate crop of In the town of Gorham resides one Mr. D.

crop of barley between this and last year. It was injured two-tenths in New Hampshire, one-tenth in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota.

west and the rains in the east at the time of the west and the rains in the east at the time of the some traditionary relics of ancient occurrences hay harvest, would materially and injuriously affect the crop of hay. But its quality in the west is represented as excellent, and the damage in the east is much less than anticipated. The grop of apearing when some ladies appeared at various generally, and continued in many localities nearly to the first of August. The corn crop was consequently kept back, and the later planted was but recovering from this drouth when the frosts himself into the presence of the ladies, who were

certain that no sugar will be made from the sorg-

hum the present year in the west.

Cotton. Our tables exhibit few returns of this he ever spent.

Cumberland County, Oct. 10, 1863. crop, showing that but few States attempt its cultivation. And in those that do, the returns from the counties are, proportionally, as few, indicating that the general trial of last year reveal-Bridgtown, N. S., Agricultural Society. ed the fact that but few localities of the loyal MESSRS. EDITORS :- The exhibition of the Bridg-

Tobacco. No crop felt so much the effects of these frosts as that of tobacco. It is a tender plant, and was greatly injured as far south as the correspondence of the department reaches—the middle portions of Kentucky. Still the yield is greater than last year. The crop of 1863 is about 258,462,413 pounds, and of 1862, 208, 807,078 pounds, an increase of 49,655,335 pounds. Yet the injury was great, being in the west about twenty-five per cent. The cause of the increase, under such an injury, will be found in the fact that seventy-five per cent. more of ground was cultivated, as is seen from the returns in the July report of this department. report of this department.

Roor Crors. The inquiries respecting these made to our correspondents embrace all usually cultivated roots, except potatoes. Their replies show that these exhibit as usual, good crops, with the creation of this creation of the creation of show that these exhibit as usual, good crops, with the exception of two or three States.

Honey. Although the honey crop is more a

luxury than a necessity, and receives but a limited attention, yet bee culture is a most interesting pursuit, and one that should receive much greater attention. The returns do not present much success in honey making, or in the increase of bees, for there is a general statement that bees did not swarm or increase this season, and that but little honey was made. The common assigned cause for this is the scarcity of flowers from drouth in the spring months.

GRAPES. But few of our fruits are so widely and rapidly spreading as the grape. It is not many years since a cultivated grape was scarcely to be found in the rural districts, and now all our correspondents make returns of it and speak of it as common in their counties. The mildew has been prevalent in the Eastern States, and in nearly all the States it has met with injury. THE FROSTS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. The de-

fuller notice than we usually give to the weather. In the last report we stated that the frost of August could not be as destructive as reported by some of our correspondents, and we based this opinion on the difference between a frost occasion of the difference between a frost occasion. structive character of these two frosts demands a August could not be as destructive as reported by some of our correspondents, and we based this opinion on the difference between a frost occasioned by unusual causes and at an early period, and one occurring at the usual time, when both the air and ground had become gradually cooled. This opinion was confirmed by many correspondents, and the fall crops would have been good had not the fatal frost of September 18th occurred. The continued cold air during the first part of September cooled the ground and prevented the crops from maturing, so that the frost of September was not only general, but found the crops in little more advanced condition than on the 30th of August.

The optimized was receiving articles and examination by committees. After dinner we heard the reports of committees, which were received with much satisfaction by all parties. After the reports, an hour was spent in remarks on appropriate subjects by Messrs. Jones, Burrill, and others, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

There was not so much stock out as at previous shows, but it was of good quality. Mr. J. S. Randall presented one pair of oxen, girth seven feet six inches; Mr. F. Jones presented a pair of four-year-old steers, which took the first premium; Mr. S. Hows presented one pair of three-

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. A Corn Husking.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since sage productions, sound logic, and in fact all substantial literary Wheat. This report gives the final returns of matter must be accompanied by more or less of wiffer. This report gives the man returns of all our summer crops, and the view presented is highly favorable. Although the wheat crop was stitute healthful as well as palatable food for injured in Michigan three-tenths; in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Minnesota, two-tenths; those good, wholesome, rustic entertainments—a n Ohio and Illinois, one and a third tenths; and husking with a protraction-may be admissible

1863 is greater than that of 1862. In 1862 it who is an industrious farmer, and a most worthy was 189,993,500 bushels, and in 1863, 191,068,- citizen. Being the half of a most commendable 239 bushels, being an increase of 1,074,739 bus. and felicitous whole, the husband of a true speci-Rye. The injuries to this crop are not great.

There is a small decrease. The yield in 1862 family of intelligent, witty, decorous children. was 21,254,956 bushels, and in 1863, 20,798,287 E. R., the eldest residing under the parental ushels.

Barley. There is not much difference in the devised and most beautifully matured the scheme

The crop for 1862 was 17,781,464 bushels, and in The evening appointed, when so much antici-1863, 16,760,597 bushels.

OATS. This crop is injured two-tenths in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Minnesota, and one-tenth in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa; one and a half tenths in Massachusetts and Ohio, and one and a superior was a superior with all those charms which make an October night so bewitching. The very ponics seemed to waving manes and light hoofs, they fleetly whisk-tenths in Massachusetts and Ohio, and one and a laft tenths in Massachusetts and Ohio, and one and tenths in Massachusetts and Ohio, and one and a quarter tenths in New Jersey. But with all this injury it is a greater crop than last year, which was so much injured by the rust in the Western States. The crop of 1862 was 172,520,997 bushels, and of 1863, 174,858,167 bushels—an increase of 2,337,170 bushels.

Flaxsed. The basis of the crop for the estimate of 1862 is too vague to render calculations for each State necessary, but the States growing flax most largely in 1859 show a heavy per cent. increase in 1863.

Hay. It was supposed that the drouth in the west and the rains in the east at the time of the some traditionary relies of ancient occurrences

this year is about twenty millions of tons, and points in front of the line, with blushing modes about one and a helf million less than last year.

Corn. The frosts of August and September thave been very fatal to this national crop of our country. In the Western States, where it is conscious, undoubtedly, of the effect their apnearly all grown, the drouth of spring was severe pearance would have on such as have a desire to

but recovering from this drouth when the frosts of August 28th, 29th and 30th, destroyed it in low places where it was not protected by fogs, and all of it was arrested in ripening by the continued cold weather, until the more general and perceive at once that they were in reality, ogling energing to the careless observer, to be most stopped all further growth. The corn crop of 1862 we estimate at 586,704,474 bushels; that of 1863 at 449,163,894 bushels—decrease, 137,540,588 bushels.

The husking ended, each was now to usher thinself into the presence of the ladies, who were arranged in qurious parts of the halls, and who appeared to the careless observer, to be most deeply engaged in conversation, although the straw, weeds or earth. Those who adopt the latter plan argue that if no water is allowed to escape from the yard, the rail will, by keeping the manure moi-t, benefit it. Their argument is that if the water cannot escape by any other outlet than that of evaporation, it cannot carry with it any of the valuable portions of the manure.

Some winter their bees in dark apartments in cellars. If dry and sufficiently ventilated to give water is allowed to escape from the yard, the rail will, by keeping the manure moi-t, benefit it. Their argument is that if the water cannot escape by any other outlet than that of evaporation, it cannot carry with it any of the valuable portions of the manure.

Some winter their bees in dark apartments in cellars. If dry and sufficiently ventilated to give water is allowed to escape from the yard, the rail will, by keeping the manure moi-t, benefit it. Their argument is that if the water cannot escape by any other outlet than that of evaporation, it cannot carry with it any of the valuable portions of the manure.

But it has been clearly proven that when manure is exposed to the atmosphere, there is a lowed to escape from the yard, the rail water is allowed to escape from the valuable portions of the manure is that if the water cannot escape the water is allowed to escape from th

rot in the Eastern States, on account of wet weather, but no evidence appears of the disease becoming general.

"what shall we do to be saved from less mirth and enjoyment than those who dance?" But Sorgium. As this crop is mostly grown in the all anxiety was soon banished by sundry very in-Western States, the low figures of our table show that this, too, has, in common with all other fall crops in that section, suffered very much. Immediately after the frosts, the cane was rapidly in conversation with a friend. The evening pass-The evening passmade into molasses, but the yield is spoken of as very small, and in some localities it was regarded as unprofitable to make molasses from it. It is very joyed, and were now growing weary; the grand party took leave and dispersed, and the writer retired to dream of one of the happiest evenings

States are at all suited to its cultivation. The reports from Illinois, where it is more largely raised than in any other State, show but half a Tonacco. No crop felt so much the effects of that, take it as a whole, it was not very creditative fronts are that of tabacco. It is a tander

heard of "hard times."

the exception of two or three States.

Hors, The growing of hops has been gradually increasing in this country with the more extensive use of malt liquors, until it begins to take rank as one of the crops of the country.

The column of returns exhibit it as a good crop.

Honey. Although the honey crop is more a

The season has been a very unfavorable one for

almost all crops, but particularly for grain. In January we are to have an exhibition of seeds and grain, when, should I remark anything worthy of note, I will inform you.

Do you know of any "patent" for making farmers more interested in agricultural societies,

not solely for the sake of the premiums offered, but for the advantages and advancement that must flow from them when supported in a proper Granville, Oct. 19, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer. China Agricultural Exhibition.

The annual show and fair of the China Agri-

There were other three-year-old steers equally as good on the ground. Two and one-year-old steers worthy of note, were presented. The stock was all owned in town. A better show of horses has never been exhibited. Messrs. Reed & Greely presented a pair of black, matched horses, which took the first recognize and wintering.

Nativity of Bees, and Wintering.

Some of the authors on the honey bee, together with apiarian writers on wintering bees, say that nature designed the honey-bee for southern climates—northern climates where they have to be confined to their domicils for months, are counter to their original instincts—they must be placed

year-old steers that took the first premium.

which were worthy of note.

The domestic department has never been so well represented at any show. Rugs, quilts and specimens of needle work were too numerous to mention. The fine arts were not so well represented as formerly. Miss M. H. Goodspeed presented a shell monument which was quite a curiosity, and showed much skill in its construction. Other specimens of shell work, quite curiously considering the crevices in their domicils, and securing them as much as possible for them to do, against the cold of winter by clustering together in a compact body; and nature gives them the faculty of raising their animal heat or lessening it, as their wants may require, and also the instinct of moving from the outside of the cluster to the inside, in order that they may keep more even showed much skill in its construction. Other specimens of shell work, quite curiously contructed, were exhibited.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Care of Manure.

In all the branches of Agriculture, there is perdifference of opinion, both in theory and practice as the formation and care of manure. Some pre-fer one mode of preservation and some another; of various discussions and disputes. If manure is allowed to lay as it was formed in

w shelter from the sun and rain. the manure to remain as it was formed until spring, and as soon as the cattle are turned out

of the manure.

But it has been clearly proven that when manure is exposed to the atmosphere, there is a waste of its essential parts in the form of gases, and that this waste is only at or near the surface, where the manure converted with the building, excluded from the sun's rays, are the surface, where the manure converted with the surface, where the manure converted with the surface, where the manure converted with the surface. arthern merchant, and your correspondent, thought it proper to arrange their toilet, and sip a glass of new cider, while the excitement of the sis so generally consumed as a luxury and a necessity, that its loss would be lamented everywhere. chanced to pass into the cook room, where we chanced to pass into the cook room, where we were invited to follow Mrs. D. to the dining hall The crop of 1862 was 18,722,995 bushels, that defends the control of 1863, 17,193,322, a decrease of 1,529,762 and pass our judgment on the arrangement of the bushels. The tables show the reason of this board, which I almost imagined was groaning amount of waste in the form of gases. It is therebushels. The tables show the reason of this small decrease in presence of so destructive frosts.

The Eastern States raise a greater proportional I could but express my surprise at beholding such a sumptuous feast prepared for such an occasion.

I could but express my surprise at beholding such a sumptuous feast prepared for such an occasion. part of this crop.

Porators. New York and Pennsylvania are the chief potato producing States, and there is no material decrease in their potato crop for 1863.

But in this, as in all other fall crops, the loss balf an hour to irony, egotism, flattery, sarcasm, such piles as will expose the smallest amount of a sumptuous feast prepared for such an occasion. Surface in proportion to their cubical contents, and still farther to prevent loss, to cover the pile with earth or sods. But in doing this we must use care to prevent the manure from attaining too great a degree of heat, and thus defeating our aim.

But in this, as in all other fall crops, the loss comes mostly on the Western States. The potato crop of 1862 was 113,533,118 bushels, and of 1863, 97,870,035 bushels, a decrease of 15,663, 503, 97,870,035 bushels, a decrease of 15,663, 503 bushels. The drouths of summer and the frosts of early autumn much injured this crop in the west. The recent correspondence of the department showed a disposition in the potatoes to particles, which constitute a very valuable por-

tion of all manures.

It is a common practice with some to use comwould at once be led to suppose that we were sav-ing so much of what would otherwise bo lost to sorption, like the Irishman's surprise, will be

"the other way."

If, to carry out the experiment we allow the manure and plaster to remain for a month or two, we will then find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will begin to give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be given by the find that it will be give off ambers and the find that it will be given by the find that

afterwards kept moist or damp.

Farmers differ materially as to the mode and time of applying their manure, but by far the greater number allow it to remain in the barnvard all summer, and spread it on the oat stubble in the fall, in order that it may be turned under

for the wheat crop.

A few haul the manure out on to the sod in the A few haul the manure out on to the sod in the spring, and plow it under for the corn crop; those who practice this plan argue that by thus turning the manure under they avoid the waste of its most valuable portions which must take place if it is kept in a yard all summer. The manure not having advanced far in the stage of decomposition, does not benefit the corn crop much, and as the decomposition goes on much more slowly when it is buried in the ground than when it is in hird sing over your bones. The woodman and

proper depth for plowing when turning under manure, but I believe that most of our scientific agriculturists agree that the result is about the same, whether it is turned under to the depth of four or eight inches; when near the surface it. same, whether it is turned under to the depth of four or eight inches; when near the surface, it decomposes sooner, and hence acts sooner, and the supply is sooner exhausted; when turned under deeper its action is more extended and slow.—

Hence, if applied just before the crop it is intended to benefit it should be turned under by a shall receive the control of t supply is sooner exhausted; when turned under deeper its action is more extended and slow.—
Hence, if applied just before the crop it is intended to benefit, it should be turned under by a shallow furrow; but if the interval between the manuring and the crop is prolonged, the furrow should be deepened in the same proportion.—Ger.

Telegraph.

A Neat Wood House.

for feeding and fattening nogs and caute, in the Patent Office report:

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than unground as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century, to grind all our provender. The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked, than upon raw meal; and for fattening experience in the Patent Office report:

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground as food for cattle, and especially to for fattening and fattening nogs and caute, and the propertion in the Patent Office report:

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground as food for cattle, and especially to for fattening and fattening nogs and caute, and the patent Office report:

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground as food for cattle, and especially to for fattening nogs.

A Neat Wood House.

A neat wood house is almost equal to a parlor (it reminds one of a parlor), where your wood is all dry and hard, and clean; your very chips clean, for there is no rotten wood. This is house keeping "out-doors," but still a branch of house-keeping, wood-housekeeping. There are no bad seents in such a building, no bad sights. We have known people idle in such places, attracted thither by the inviting appearance, so unsuspecting does neatness and beauty do their work.—
This is their influence, the world over, whether on the face of the maiden, the man, or in their forms or characters; or in the world at large—in cattle, in horses, in sheep, a fine shoat, a porker; nature, the landscape all washed and dressed by the rain and dew, and—let the reader finish the list. So much has the neatness of a wood-house suggested. The same holds precisely with other out-guildings.—Valley Farmer.

Nativity of Bees, and Wintering.

took the first premium, and it was thought by the committee that they were hard to beat. Some good four-year-old colts were shown. Mr. Pratt at the north. The honey bee is as much a native presented a three-year-old colts. good four-year-old colts were shown. Mr. Pratt presented a three-year-old colt, very good, which took the first premium. Mr. R. Reed presented one of the same age, which was equally as good. Mr. Enos Clark presented a two-year-old colt that took the first premium. There were many other fine horses, younger and older, presented, all of which were worthy of note. There has never been a larger number of sheep exhibited at any previous show. They consisted of Spanish Merinos, South Downs, Cotswolds, grades and native breeds. Mr. Seth Wentworth grades and native breeds. Mr. Seth Wentworth presented seven Spanish Merinoes, five of which were full blood. Mr. John Jones presented a ewe, the mother of three nice lambs by her side.

Of field crops, corn was well represented, as also other kinds but in small quantities.—
Pomological and horticultural specimens not as good as at previous shows. good as at previous shows.

The domestic department has never been so well stopping the crevices in their domicils, and setemperature in wintering. When bees become domesticated it is designed that man should have proper care over them, and to exercise his best judgment in assisting them in fulfilling their irstincts, by furnishing them with suitable hives

and protection in winter according to the severity of the climate. The same may be said of do There has been no reliable theory suggested for haps no particular one which causes such a great ed the results of scientific apiarians en burying them, or putting them in clamps, as it is termed. which, in the majority of cases, it kept dry, anbut all agree upon one point, viz: that it should be well sheltered from both sun and rain. The best method of attaining this point is the subject of various discussions and disputes.

Water a good purpose if strict attention is given to ventilation, so as to give an even temperature from 34 to 40 degrees. The reason for their wintering well is—the earth is a good absorbent, and purifier of the air from the deleterious gases given off

the yard until spring, and then thrown in heaps under shelter, it is liable to heat and "fire fang," the greatest drawback to this mode of winterThe greatest drawback to this mode of winterThe greatest drawback to this mode of winterThe greatest drawback to this mode of wintering is burying them in the earth at a proper time, Some contend that the better plan is to allow and exhuming and replacing them on their summer stands at the proper time, as no one can know

pure. You must regulate the ventilation according to the size of the rooms and number of colonies they contain. Put them in their winter quarters at the begining of continued cold weather, so as to prevent them from flying, and put them in their summer stands again in the spring when the weather becomes warm enough for them to fly out. They will manifest uneasiness by a humming noise, when the air is too close or too warm within their hives. You must give them ventilation accordingly in warm days. Ventilate their room, cellar or clamps, at night and close in the morning.—Country Gentleman.

Fallen Leaves.

How they are mixed up, of all species, oak and maple, and chestnut and birch! But Nature is not cluttered with them ; she stores them all .mon plaster or gypsum as an absorbent for the Consider what a vast crop is shed annually on the gases, which issue from their manure beaps.—
That it acts (under certain conditions) as an absect, is the great harvest of the year. The trees That it acts (under certain conditions) as an absorbent, cannot be denied, but whether it benefits the person who applies it, is entirely another question. If we take fresh manure from a horse stable which has not been cleaned out for a week stable which has not been cleaned out for a week depth of the soil. This is the beautiful way in the condition of the soil. This is the beautiful way in the condition of the soil. or two, and tramp it into a pile as solid as possible, after covering it with plaster we will find that ammonia will no longer be given off, and we phur, and the cost of carting. We are all the phur, and the cost of carting. richer for their decay. I am more interested in this crop than in the English grass alone, or the our manure heap; but if we carry the experiment a little farther. I think we will find that the abcornfields and forests, on which the earth fattens.

It keeps our homestead in good heart.

It is pleasent to walk over the beds of thes monia, because plaster will only act as an absorbent in the presence of moisture, and when that moisture has evaporated will give off the gases abministration of the gase moisture has evaporated will give on the gases absorbed. Those who apply plaster to the floors of their horse stables with the view of promoting the health and comfort of their horses may attain this result, but when applied as an absorbent of ammonia it is of little use unless the manure is afterwards kent moist or damp. are mouldering beneath, and meeting them half way. How many flutterings before they rest quietly in their graves! They that soared so lofti-ly, how contentedly they return to dust again, and are laid low, resigned to lie and decay at the foot of the tree, and afford nourishment to new generations of their kind, as well as to flutter on bigh!

high!
When the leaves fall, the whole earth is a cemsition, does not benefit the corn crop much, and cure a piace.

Loose-strife shall bloom, and the Huckleberry when it is buried in the ground than when it is in the yard, it does not much affect the oats crop, the proper stage of decomposition shall tread upon the borders as much as they shall tread upon the cemetery of the leaves but comes into the proper stage of decomposition in time for the wheat and grass crops.

There is also a great variety of opinion as to the this is your true Greenwood cemetery.—Thoreau.

Grinding and Cooking Corn.

gest that there is an easy method, which is nearly as good as thorough cooking, and which consists in pouring boiling water on the meal that is to be fed twelve or twenty hours afterwards. This plan we have adopted for years in feeding swine and milch cows, and in finishing off the fattening of beeves, and are sure that meal thus prepar

Pruning and Laying down the Vine.

s worth twice as much as raw meal.

Now, the main thing to be looked at in trimning, is to allow the vine to cover as much space as the roots will support, and so place it as to get the full benefit of the sun. Perhaps your vine has grown two shoots of eight or ten feet in length; if so, it has done well. When you trim cut it back to within four five buds of the old stock. If one vine or shoot has grown longer than the other, and you wish to trim for fashion. you must trim your vines so that they will reach each way the same number of feet. Now the vine is trimmed, let it be lain down carefully, and light muck or chip dirt thrown over to the depth of a couple of inches; avoid covering too deep, or you may smother it. The proper time to trim and lay down, differs in different sections. But, as a general rule, it should be done before any severe freezing weather.

Agricultural Societies.

Premiums Awarded by the Kennebec Ag'l Society.

Horses. First premium for stallions, L C Leadbetter, Wayne, \$4; 2d, Eliab L Eaton, Manchester, 3; 3d, Albert Daggott, Jr., Manchester, 2. Breeding mare with foal by her side, B F Lancaster, East Winthrop, \$3. Family or carriage horse, Chas. G Jackson, Winthrop, \$2; 2d, T W Stevens, I. Saddle horse, A H Eaton, Readfield, \$2. 3-yrs-old colts, Sam'l G Fogg, Readfield, \$2; 2d, E P Whiting, East Winthrop, Vol Mo Ag Report. 2-yrs-old colts, L C Leadbetter, Wayne, \$1.75; 2d, do., do., Vol Me Ag Report. 1-yr-old colts, Salmon Niles, East Livermore, \$1; 2d, Mr. Pierce, Wayne, Vol Me Ag Report.

Trotting Horses. First premium, Chas. G Jackson, Winthrop, \$5; 2d, J W Dunham, Livermore Falls, 4; 3d, D B Walker, Livermore Falls, 3.

Durhams and Grade Durhams. First premium for full blood Durham bull, Elijah Wadsworth, Livermore Falls, \$3; Durham cow, do., do., 2; 2d, to same, 1. 1st premium on 2-yrs-old heifers, Elijah Wadsworth, \$1.50; 2d, to same, Vol Me Ag Report; 1-yr-old, to same, Vol Me Ag Report; 1-yr-old, to same, Vol Me Ag Report, 1st premium on Grade Durham bull, B F Lancaster, East Winthrop, \$2; do. do. cows, J R Marston, Mt. Vernon, 1.50; 2d, Alden Packard, Readfield; 1st premium on 2-yrs-old heifers, O M Stone, Mt. Vernon, 150; 2d, Alden Packard, Readfield, Vol Horses. First premium for stallions, L C Leadbetter,

Marston, Mt. Vernon, 1.50; 2d, Alden Packard, Readfield; 1st premium on 2-yrs-jold heifers, O M Stone, Mt. Vernon, 1.50; 1-yr-old, Alden Packard, Readfield, Vol Me Ag Report.

Devons and Grade Devons. 1st premium for Devon cow, E Holmes, Winthrop, 82; 2-yrs-old grade Devon heifer, G B Whiting, East Winthrop, 1.50.

Jerseys and Grade Jerseys. 1st premium, Chas. F Whiting, Last Winthrop, full blood bull, \$3; 2d, Dan'l Crair, Readfield. 2 1st premium on cows. G Smith. Craig, Readfield, 2. 1st premium on cows, G Smith, Winthrop, \$2; 2d, Holmes & Besse, Winthrop, 1.50; 2-yrs-old heifers, Lewis Wood, Winthrop, 1.50; yearling, 1-racl Matthews, Winthrop, Vol Me Ag Report. 1st premium for grade bull, S A Newton, Readfield, \$2;

Me Ag Report; grade Jersey calf, F Fuller, Vol Me Ag Report.

Working Oxes. 1st premium. J M Clough, Readfield, \$4; 2d to same, 3; 3d, Dan'l Craig, Readfield, 2. 1st premium on matched oxen, N Jones, Readfield, \$4; 2d, if M Lane, do., 3; 3d, J N Fogg, do., 2.

Two-yrs-old Steers and Matched Oxen and Steers. 1st premium, 3-yrs-old steers, Alden Packard, Readfield, \$2; matched oxen, H O White, Readfield, \$3; 2d, Rufus H

erry, Winthrop, 2. 1st promium matched steere, Jos Underwood, Fayette, \$2; 2d, G Hawes, Readfield, 1. Bref. 1st promium on beef oxen, J W Clough, \$3; 1, H O White, 2. Beef cows, J H Underwood, \$1; 2d,

Chas. Kent, Readfield, 50c.

Town Teams. Readfield town team entered by G Hawes, \$10. Town team of steers entered by G Hawes, Readfield, \$6. Gratuity of \$2.50 to Mt. Vernon team. Rendfield, \$6. Gratuity of \$2.50 to Mt. Vernon team. Sheep and Swine. 1st premium, fine wool buck, Lewis Wood, Winthrop, \$2; 2d, do., Reuben Russell, Readfield, 1.50. Coarse wool buck, J R Marston, Mt. Vernon, \$2; 2d, do., do., Alden King, Fayette, 1.50. 1st premium for breeding sow, H O Nickerson, Readfield, \$2; 2d, do. do., C S Packard, Vol Me Ag Report. 1st premium, litter of pigs, to C S Packard, \$2; 2d, H O Nickerson, Readfield, Vol Me Ag Report.

Garden Vegetables. 1st premium for best specimen, If M Eaton, Readfield, \$1; 2d, G Hawes, Readfield, 75e; 3d, E Kempton. Mt. Vernon, 50e. Gratuity of 25e. to Z A Marrow, East Winthrop, for best specimen squashes; gratuity of 25e. to C A Cargill, for trace snap corn. 1st premium \$1\$ to H O White, Readfield, for seed corn; 2d, 75e. to Z A Marrow, East Winthrop; 3d, 50e. to F Fuller East Winthrop.

corn. lat premium \$1 to H O White, Readfield, for seed corn; 2d, 75c. to Z A Marrow, East Wintbrop; 3d, 50c. to F Fuller East Wintbrop.

Dairy Products. lst premium of \$3 to Mrs D S Newton, Mt Vernon, on June butter; 2d, 2.50 to Mrs D H Thing, do.; 3d, 1.50 to Mrs H O White, Readfield; 4th, 1 to Mrs G Hawes, Readfield. lst premium of \$3 to Mrs David Dolloff, Mt Vernon, for Sept. butter; 2d, 2.50 to Mrs D S Newton, Mt. Vernon; 3d, 1.50 to Mrs G Eawes, Readfield; 4th, 1 to Henry Greely, Jr., Mt. Vernon. lst premium of \$3 to Mrs Phineas Morrill, Readfield, on cheese; 2d, 2.50 te Mrs H O White, Readfield; 3d, 1.50 to Mrs H Greely, Jr., Mt Vernon; 4th, 1 to Mrs O Bean, Readfield.

Fruits and Flowers. 1st premium of \$1 to James R Marston, Mt Vernon, for winter applies; 2d, 75c. to H O White, Readfield; 3d, 50c to Alden Wing, Fayette; 1st premium of \$1 to J R Marston, Mt Vernon, for fall apples; 2d, 50c. to H O White. 1st premium of \$1 to J E Brainerd, East Winthrop, for pears. 1st premium of \$1 to Mrs B King, Winthrop, for preserves, jellies, &c. 1st premium of 75c. to Miss Lucia S Whittier, Readfield, for boquet of flowers; 2d, 50c to Miss Lucy A Watson, Fayette.

Howelboard Manufactures. 1st premium of \$1.50

the question at prestate of the seas army is advancin with the view to if possible. Important from Enquirer of the highly important

CHARLESTON, Oc Gregg and Wagne morning with seve four from the latt The fire was pr Sumter and John were fired from

done as yet. Our From Chattanoo "Chattanooga, The enemy's action our lines in that d

portion of Lee's with the intention thus compelling its patch from Chatte Ohio regiment flo and drove the re mountain.
A second dispas

The Brilliant A

PHILADELPHIA, achievement at (Gen. Palmer is 14th Army C port and Chatta

WASHINGTON, Mai Gen. Thoma Gen. Hooker w night, and a sever M. Gen. Hooker the conduct of the repulsed the reb Tennessee river,

considered of the moves the rebel of gation to that poi NASHVILLE, 29. on the 28th, by with the 11th cor The river is no rupted communic From Virginia

officer who has fre to our lines along railroad, states th ment that Lee has ate against Gener burg last week, a barg for the sam

street's corps has The World's W thing has been qu this evening the Meade is feeling an important n The railroad to pleted in about fo

The American correspondent dat

The flag of true Naval School wha with 181 paroled died in the boat of

or medicine.

a large portion of To look at thes

of savage barbari feeling. Exciting News f NEW YORK, Oc

MORRIS ISLAND heavy guns hav taining Greek fire Other guns are to It was not inte

mencement of succumstances have tirely. Our batteries

Sumter and Moul The rebels rep vidently taken b of Charleston is chad sufficient was Four monitors Island. It is un the rebel works The Herald's

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863. Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid with three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he ba paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for

A subscriber desiring to change the post office of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwis we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice. Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now engaged in canvassing Cur Mr. S. S. Sturgs is now engaged in converse County.

Mr. S. N. Taber will call upon subscribers in New
Brunswick, during the present and ensuing month.

Mr. V. Darling will call upon subscribers in Washington County, during the present and ensuing month.

Aroostook Railroad.

We see by our exchange papers that the Pro vince Railroad from St. Stephens to Richmonda point between Houlton and Woodstock-is doing a smart business in Aroostook freight, by the way of Calais. This practical working of that portion of the St. Andrews Railroad is "proof positive" and substantial of our often repeated assertion that the "Aroostook Railroad," in regard to which so much has been said and so little done, would be a productive and paying investment. We rejoice that the enterprise of the St. Andrews Railroad Company is meeting with good encouragement as a reward for their courage and faith in the improvements they have made. But we must plead to a little selfishness-patriotism some would call it-in regard to the matter, and should have been better pleased if the road, which has been so long projected, had been constructed and was in full blast from Oldtown to Fort Kent. with suitable branches to different sections of the country. This is what ought to be; but if the plan is too large and involves too much expense, one from Oldtown to Houlton ought to have been built long ago. This, skirting the lower section of the county and giving access to it from the several roads above would be of immense advantage to the settlers and bring the trade, which now goes principally through the Province, all the way within our own borders to Bangor. We think the Bangoreans, with all their enterprise, have been a little sleepy in regard to this matter. It is true they have done pretty much all that has been done, but their action has been spas-

lowed them and lapsed in quietude too. In an article on this subject last spring, we ad vanced the assertion that a railroad into that section could be built very cheaply, compared with most structures of the kind, because of the little cost of land damage, and what timber would be needed for sleepers, bridges, &c. &c. and that the receipts from freight of the different kinds of short lumber alone, would pay the running expenses. Indeed it is our belief that the freight of one single article, viz.: cedar, in its various forms as used, would do that. In such case, all above and beside that-such as freight on merchandise, lumberers' supplies, agricultural produce, and passengers would go to make up what was needed for the repairs and leave some for net profits.

modic rather than persistent, and when they

ceased exertion, other portions of the State fol-

The cause why the road has not yet been pushed forward from Oldtown must undoubtedly be attributable to the temporary derangement of business, occasioned by the war, which is now or "help," as it is called, is rather scarce and difficult to be obtained so abundantly as before the war commenced, but there is as much business or more to be done, and no lack of money for any feasible enterprise. It is, therefore, well to note the operation of this Province road which the New Brunswickers have shrewdly-(we have no doubt there is a Yankee in the plot) run close along our lines, and are thereby reaping quite a harvest from Yankee trade.

If a road in that position proves to be a good investment, it is good evidence that one further west and in our own territory, running up to Aroostook river, would be a still better one. Some are indifferent and others faithless about this. Those who are afraid of "visions on paper" and can believe or trust nothing but what they see with their own eyes and touch with their own hands, can now, in the workings of this road, have ocular proof and tangible demonstration of the correctness of the views we have advanced on

tural Society, at the recent Fair in Portland, have awarded a gratuity of fifty dollars to Geo. M. Robinson of this city for the exhibition of his splendid stallion, "Gen. McClellan." It was the McClellan" for the grand sweepstakes, at Waterville, and the horse was taken thither for that purpose, but we are informed that in consequence of the drunken negligence of the person having him unfit to put upon the track. A general desire is felt in the community to have the respective merits of the three leading stallions of the State. Gen. Knox, Hiram Drew and Gen. McClellan tested in a grand trot upon some suitable track, during the present season, and it is not imprebable that some arrangement may be made to that end. The contest would be a magnificent one, showing, probably, better time than was ever before made in the State.

A DESTRUCTIVE DOG RAID. The Hartford Times says that a flock of 34 fat sheep, kept about two miles below the city, were nearly destroyed one night last week by a pack of ferocious dogs. The dogs got into the inclosure and succeeded in killing a valuable watch dog-a regular fighting "bull" -which was chained there, and then slaughtered most of the sheep. Out of thirty-four only seven could be found the next morning. The dogs had driven the flock half a mile up the road to the slaughter house, leaving their mangled carcasses strewn along the way. Twenty-one mangled carcasses were found, and six are missing.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER for the week ending Nov. 1st. 1863 :

Oct. 26th—Heavy frost and ground froze last night; fair; warmest, 42 deg.; wind N.
27th—Heavy frost and ground froze last night; fair; warmest, 42 deg.; wind N 28th-Hazy; warmest, 42 deg.; wind N.; ground froze

last night.
29th—Fair; warmest, 42 deg.; wind N.; ground froze 30th-Overcast; A. M. damp; warmest, 55 deg.; wind 30th—Overcast; A. M. camp; warmess, 55 deg.; wind S; began raining in night. 31st—Raining lightly all day; warmest, 57 deg.; wind S. E.; rain ended in night. Nov. 1st—Fair; warmest, 45 deg; wind N. W.

The editor of the Maine Farmer recommends that a law be passed making the stealing of fruit from orchard or garden a State Prison offence. Would the Farmer man be willing to have it date back to the time when he was a boy?

The Constitution forbids the enactment of any exposte facto law, and we are opposed to unconstitutional legislation upon any subject. It will sufficiently answer our purpose to have the law

apply to the boys of the present generation. The Richmond authorities have ordered all British consuls to promptly quit the Confederacy, and in the meantime to cease the exercise of any consular functions within its limits.

We have indications of the resumption of active

operations by the opposing forces near Chatanooga. Preliminary to the opening of the campaign, a branches. brigade of federal troops, on the 27th ult., attacked and drove the rebels from Lookout Mounschievement, securing to the army of the Cum- were referred to the Committee on New Streets. berland uninterrupted communication with its Orders were passed for the following purposes: of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breast- rily the present demands upon the City Treasury. of the officers and men on this occasion.

from the rich agricultural and mineral region Adjourned. whence the people and army of Virginia have derived a large portion of their supplies.

There seems to be nothing doing in the Army of the Potomac at present. Our cavalry have an occasional skirmish while watching the rebel movements, and the infantry maintain a long line J. Eveleth, Cashier; Samuel Cony, J. W. Bradof pickets, but there is no probability of any de cisive operations for some time to come. The Rice, Directors. army, however, is represented to be in excellent fighting condition, and ready to engage the enemy Wm. R. Smith, Cashier; Geo. W. Stanley, Jos whenever he shows a disposition for the contest. Our lines now extend to the Rappahannock, and M. Meserve, Directors. railroad communication with the rear is complete-

Several successes of a minor character are reported in West Tennessee and Mississippi, the Lithgow, Thos. Lambard, Directors. enemy's operations in that quarter being designed to prevent the movement of troops now on the W. T. Johnson, Cashier; Wm. A. Brooks, Daway under Gen. Sherman to reinforce the Army

of the Cumberland. Gen. Gilmore seems to have completed his preparations for the renewal of the attack upon hear some stirring news from Charleston soon.

ably. On the 23d ult., Gen. Franklin entered in his readings by his niece, Miss Cameron. Opolousas, about fifty miles west of Baton Rouge, The Committee are in correspondence with other erate by water it is supposed with Gen. Franklin's press Office. movement. Its destination has not been publicly it is said will accompany the expedition.

Rev. W. J. Robinson, G. Chaplain, Ban-

tional Division :

P. G. W. P. Neal Dow, Joshua Nye, J. B. Thorndike, S. L. Carlton, John S. Kimball, Sidney Perham, Eli Jones, D. B. Randall, N. G. Hichborn, and B. F. Thorndike; G. W. P. John Bell; P. G. W. A., P. T. Prescott, L. T. Boothby, F. M. Sabine, A. M. Jones; G. W. A. Charles Coffin; P. G. S., H. K. Morrell.

Sessions for the next year-January, at Bath

ber, Annual Meeting, at Kendall's Mills. A public meeting was held in the City Hall on was largely attended, harmonious in its action, and is regarded as a hopeful indication of a favorable reaction in the cause of temperance in Maine.

negro insurrection has been discovered in Han- class of our young men desirous of entering the cock County. Quite a large number of blacks service. were implicated in the intended revolt. Their organization was complete, and officers were chosen from Major General down to corporal. The chief of the conspiracy is an artful and in- voted to instruct the Directors to proceed to the to be Major General of the forces, and proceeded Water streets. We understand that the necess in charge, he was so badly lamed as to be totally The plan was laid to join Rosecrans when he building erected during the ensuing summer

> east side of the street to the town house was con. whither he had gone to dispose of the stoler J. Bryant, house and barn; R. Collins, house and thief is due to the vigilance and address of Mr. shops in the second story; O. Allen, house and implicated in the robbery. stable; T. M. Stewart's jewelry store. In Mr. Gray's store was 20,000 or 30,000 pounds of wool, one-half of which was destroyed. The most of the sufferers were well insured.

> an alphabetical list of the officers and coldiers of equal to an eight per cent. investment. the several military organizations sent from Maine. It is intended to make the forthcoming report superior to any of its predecessors; though they and Portland, is to be so connected as to obviate already stand at the War Department as models

> Belfast last week to take into consideration the President's call for volunteers and to aid in promoting enlistments under the same. The meet- 21st Maine Regiment, has been appointed Suring voted unanimously to instruct the City Coun- geon of the Post Hospital in this city, in place cil to pay each enlisted man the sum of \$200 in of Dr. Cyrus Briggs, removed. An excellent apaddition to the bounties paid by the State and pointment. National Governments. We hope similar meetings will be held in every town in the State.

> State, and for many years occupying a respectab Five dollar counterfeit bills on the Waterville Bank are in circulation. They are made by Saturday night last, another victim to the exce pasting the figure five over the figures of the sive use of intoxicating drinks. esser denominations. The work is clumsily done and can be easily detected.

The Savannah Republican states that Gen. Neal Dow is on his way to Richmond to be ex- The friends of temperance generally are invited changed for the guerilla John Morgan.

Meeting of the City Council. Augusta, Nov. 2d, 1863. Present the Mayor, and a quorum in both

Petition of Chas. Currier and others for th opening of Franklin street; and the petition of L. tain, and opened communications with Bridge- M. Morrill and others for a street lamp on Winport, Ala. This is regarded as an important throp street at the entrance of Chestnut Street,

base of supplies, and guarding its right against To lease the west part of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery danger from a flank movement. On the follow- for a term not exceeding five years; to allow Jas. lowing night a portion of Gen. Hooker's forces A. Bicknell to put a post at the edge of the sidewere attacked by the rebels in considerable walk in front of his house on Chandler street; to strength, and after a desperate fight of four hours pay Roll of Accounts No. 7, amounting to \$183, repulsed and routed them with severe loss. Gen. 67, as reported by the Committee on Accounts Howard, in command of the 11th corps, brilliant- to authorize the Treasurer to pay \$200 to every ly distinguished himself in the engagement. He person who shall volunteer as one of Augusta's was attacked in flank while on the march, the quota under the recent call of the President of the enemy occupying two commanding hills on the United States for 300,000 men, dated Oct. 15th, left of the road. He immediately threw forward 1863, on or before the 5th day of January next; two of his regiments and took both at the point to procure a loan of \$23,000 to supply tempora-

works and across Lookout Creek. Gen. Thomas The report of the Joint Select Committee to speaks in emphatic commendation of the conduct whom were referred the proceedings of the City Meeting, held at Meonian Hall Aug. 29th, 1863. Gen. Burnside is engaged in strengthening his was recommitted. The report of the Committee position in East Tennessee. Fears are entertained on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of that Lee, while adroitly diverting the attention the Kennebee Company for abatement of a porof Meade by seigned demonstrations on the Raption of the taxes assessed on their property in pahannock, may have quietly detached a large 1862 and 1863, that the petitioners be granted portion of his army against Burnside to drive him leave to withdraw their petition, was accepted.

THE BANKS OF AUGUSTA. The following is list of the officers chosen at the annual meetings of the stockholders of the several Banks in this

Augusta Bank .- Samuel Conv. President : Jos bury, Henry R. Smith, J. H. Williams, R. D.

State Bank .- George W. Stanley, President A. Sanborn. John McArthur, Cyrus Briggs, Jos.

Freeman's Bank .- W. F. Hallett. President Daniel Pike, Cashier; W. F. Hallett, Benjamir Davis, John Mulliken, O. C. Whitehouse, L. W

Granite Bank .- Wm. A. Brooks, President rius Alden, Jas. W. North, B. H. Cushman Wm. Caldwell, Directors.

AUGUSTA LYCEUM. We learn that the commit Charleston. He re-opened fire on the city on the tee of the Lyceum have succeeded in securing 27th ult., with what result is not known. Our for the Winter Course of Lectures the following batteries also played upon forts Johnson, Sumter gentlemen: Ralph Waldo Emerson, John B and Moultrie. The fire of the rebels in reply Gough, Geo. W. Curtis, Dr. J. G. Holland was not vigorously maintained, Sumter being (Timothy Titcomb), John G. Saxe, Edmund entirely silent. It is believed that the effort to Kirk (author of "Among the Pines"), Bishor re-creet batteries within the latter fortification Clark, of Rhode Island, Rev. Henry Giles. J has thus far been defeated. We may expect to H. Siddons, who will give his personal recollec tions of illustrious characters of Europe during The expedition into Texas is progressing favor- period of forty-seven years. He will be assisted

the rebels thus far failing to make a successful er distinguished lecturers, the result of which stand anywhere against his advance. Several will be duly announced. Due notice will be givfights have taken place, in all cases resulting in en of the first lecture. Tickets for the course the defeat and dispersion of the rebels. Gen. including twelve lectures, can be obtained of I. Banks has fitted out another expedition to co-op- A. Stanwood and H. S. Osgood at Eastern Ex-

THE SECOND MAINE CAVALRY. Recruiting for announced, but it is understood to be designed the 2d regiment of Maine Cavalry has been comfor some point on the Texas coast. Gen. Banks, menced, and is progressing with every prospect of being filled to its maximum strength within The Grand Division of the Sons of Temper- the next two months. The command has been ance held its Annual Meeting in Bangor on Tues- given to Col. E. W. Woodman, late of the 28th day, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Maine, a brave and capable officer. The regi-The following officers were elected for the ensuing ment will rendezvous in this city, and go into camp as fast as recruited upon the State Fair John J. Bell, G. W. P., Carmel; Charles W. grounds. Comfortable wooden barracks are to be be of short duration. With some exceptions it is coffin, G. W. A., Sidney; Benj. F. Thorndike, erected for the quarters of the men, and warm even now pretty well over. It is true that labor, G. S., Portland; John S. Kimball, G. T., Ban-and convenient stables for the horses. The horses and convenient stables for the horses. The horses gorr Andrew Jackson, G. C., Bath; T. G. Har- are to be purchased in this State, as will be seen by the advertisement of Quartermaster Brinker-The following delegates were elected to the Na- hoff. Farmers and others who have good horses for sale will find it for their advantage to attend at the places designated for the purchase of the animals. Proposals are also advertised for the supply of hay and forage.

Mr. Andrew J. Nichols, a wide-awake and energetic Augusta boy, recently returned from a residence in California, has opened a recruiting April, at Skowhegan; July, at Portland; Octo- office in this city for a company of cavalry to be attached to the new regiment. This is the most popular branch of the service. The inducements Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by offered for enlistment are upon the most liberal Messrs. Stevens and Beale of Portland, Brown of scale. In addition to the State and National Boston and Pickard of Hampden. The session bounties, it will be seen that the City Council have voted to give \$200 to each volunteer enlisted from Augusta until its quota is filled. This will swell the amount paid to veteran recruits to \$702, and to new recruits \$602. It is believed to be the largest bounty yet offered, and edgeville, Ga., Recorder says that a contemplated will doubtless attract a large portion of the best

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Granite Bank, holden Thursday last, it was telligent fellow, who was well qualified to be a erection of a block of brick stores on the site of leader of such a dangerous enterprise. He was the present bank building, corner of Oak and to Atlanta on business connected with the plot. ry contracts are to be immediately made, and the should arrive and capture Atlanta. A number Upon the question of surrendering the present of the ringleaders of the plot have been arrested charter of the Bank and organizing under the and lodged in the Hancock jail, and with them new National Bank law, the meeting voted in the negative.

broke out in North Anson on Thursday evening from the stable of Hon. J. H. Williams last week last, destroying a considerable portion of the busi- have been recovered. Alonzo Savage of this city ness part of the village. Every building on the was arrested on Saturday last, in Rockland sumed. The following is a list of the sufferers : goods. The prompt discovery and arrest of the barn; store and post-office occupied by T. Gray & James Keagan, who followed on his trail, and ob-Son and several others; M. M. Dinsmore, store, tained possession of the property from the parties house and stable; W. F. Williams, store and who had purchased it of Savage. Another per house; G. A. & J. A. Fletcher, store with several son by the name of Daniel Williams, is said to be

The confidence of the people in the security o the Government has become so firmly established. The correspondent of the Portland Courier that the occasional obstacles in the prosecution states that Adjutant General Hodsdon has com- of the war produce no effect on the demand o menced sending the manuscripts of his next an- prices. The Five-Twenties are the most popular nual report to the printer. The report will em- investment which the market affords. The interbrace several new features, one of which will be est is payable semi-annually in gold, making them

> The telegraph line between this city, Bat the necessity of repeating the dispatches between these places. This is a desideratum long felt, and its accomplishment will be very satisfactory

Dr. Geo. E. Brickett, late Surgeon of th John G. Sawyer, formerly Secretary

A Social Levee of the Sons and Daughtern of Temperance will be held at the hall of Frank lin Division on Tuesday evening of this week.

LAND RAILROAD. The Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees, Manager and Superintendent and I have taken the Maine Farmer since August 30th payment of Yarmouth dividends and coupon in-

Year ending Sept. 1, 1858, " 1861. We doubt if so satisfactory a statement could

be made of the financial condition of any railroad The Superintendent in his report, says the entire distance run by all the trains during the past understand them—their philosophy is all wrong

year was 203,393 miles, an increase of 44,147 my leisure moments to study and experiments, to miles over the preceding year, and this without a find out the cause of disease and a remedy. My single accident to any passenger or employee of the road. The Treasurer states the number of Now I don't want to set myself up for a doctor receipts, \$136,054,12.

Among the more important improvements contemplated and partially entered upon, is the change of the terminus and depot of the road in

will swell the entire amount to \$126,000. is mainly due to the efficient and judicious man- your lightning strike something.—Eds. agement of Mr. Cushman, the Superintendent. His unremitting efforts to promote the interests of the Company, and at the same time to afford liberal facilities to the business and travelling community are worthy of the heartiest acknowl- Prehistoric Man; A Savage Archipelago; Spiredgement and commendation.

oner is 70 years of age and received the verdict er, New York.

that she had been ravished. The perpetration of 37 Park Row, New York. the deed is charged upon Doyle, who was in the ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. This welcome employ of her father at the time. Doyle is an monthly visitor is received and its contents Irishman about 30 years of age. He seems duly noted as a matter of course. It is one of

that one day last week, while Sheriff Pennell was visiting at his mother's house in Harpswell, two some of the stolen goods and they then went into the usual sterling and interesting character. the woods and showed where the rest were secret-Bank robbery a few weeks since. They were held

A meeting of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, under the new organization, was held in Brunswick on Wednesday last. The following Directors were chosen: R. D. Rice Augusta; Ether Shepley, Portland; Geo. F. Patten, Bath; Wm. D. Sewall, Bath; Darius Alden, Augusta; N. M. Whitmore, Gardiner H. S. Hagar, Richmond; J. B. Brown, Portland : Philander Coburn, Skowhegan. The Company voted to lease the Somerset and Kennebec Bailroad for a term of twenty years, paying for the use thereof \$36,000 per annum. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. R. D. Rice was chosen President of the new Company.

A Down Easter speaks of a heavy fog in his locality. He says he hired a man to shingle cent Horse Fair in Waterville, speaks in the fol-a barn. At noon the man complained that it was terribly long barn, for he had been at work all Mr. Lang's famous stallion Gen. Knox: the morning and hadn't got one course laid. So "The fair opened on Wednesda after dinner he went to see what he'd been about, tries of colts sired by Gen. Knox, dred feet right out on the fog!

We are inclined to think that the statement to act on the committee to award these premiums contained in the foregoing paragraph may be I had a fine opportunity for a thorough examina-We are inclined to think that the statement slightly exaggerated. It is a common occurrence, we understand, for the fishermen of the Bay of Fundy to lose their recommon in the bay of months to two years old. The youngsters were Fundy to lose their reckoning in the heavy fogs all bays and blacks and were the very image of that region, and when the weather clears off their illustrious dad. It has never been my get safely back to sea, however, in the next fog.

worth noticing. Take one and one-half ounce of for \$100, was afterwards sold for sweet oil; apply a little at a time to the parts

the Magazine called "I ondon Society," says :-

President's call for 300,000 volunteers is 7581. The quota of Augusta, is 117.

Let your Light Shine.

Treasurer to the Mortgage Bondholders of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, presents an exceedingly favorable statement of the affairs of the Road. From the Report of the Treasurer, J. S. Cushing, Esq., we learn that the affairs of the Road. From the Report of the Farmer No. 16,) just where you left it—subject, Treasurer, J. S. Cushing, Esq., we learn that the gross receipts of the road for the year ending August 31, 1863, were \$279,733.66; working expenses, \$104,952.78; earnings for the year over working expenses, \$174,780.88; expenditures in nayment of Yarmouth dividends and coupon invested to the property of the road for the year over the property of the p sayment of Yarmouth dividends and coupon in-erest on town and city bonds, \$60,144.00; total net earnings for the year over all expenditures, \$114,636.88. The assets of the Company, exclusive of the franchise of the road, the rolling the would dwell only in eternal space. Here then we have good reason why God created matterly would be annihilated and God would be nowhere present—that is, the would dwell only in eternal space. Here then we have good reason why God created matterly would be annihilated. stock, machine shops, depots, &c., \$131,996.02. A comparative statement is made by the Trustees of the excess of earnings over the expenditures simple, it would be unchangeable, and therefore eternal. This would destroy the purposes of God, which are creative. If my theory is corfor six years, from 1858 to 1863 inclusive, as rect, then all of our works on chemistry, philoso-phy and astronomy are defective. Electricity can neither be weighed or measured; therefore in chemical analysis, it is left entirely out of the ygen, nitrogen and electricity—electricity is the spirit or life of the air. Water is composed of

oxygen, bydrogen and electricity. Caloric is a compound element whose base is electricity. Now if my theory is correct, there are good reasons year was 203,993 miles, an increase of 44,147 For the past twenty-five years 1 have given passengers for the year, at 144,676; passenger (I am a farmer,) but I am willing to "let my light shine" through the columns of the Maine Farmer as I have time or opportunity.
Yours truly, T. S. GRIFFIN.

Yours truly, Freeport, Oct, 26, 1863.

Note. Our friend gets a little "trans Portland from their old location to a point near al" in regard to his favorite subject. He has the P. S. and P. depot, thus obviating the delay right so to do, for a man should manifest enthusiand inconvenience attending the present arrange- asm in matters which have engrossed his attention ment. To carry out this desirable object a pur- for a quarter of a century. No doubt electricity is chase has been made of the right of way over the one of the powerful instrumentalities created by Deering estate, and other land for depot accom- God for his own uses, and the study of the laws modations, at an expense of \$26,000. The esti- he established for its operation is both pleasant mated cost of this improvement, including station, and useful, but when we undertake to decide engine and freight houses, is \$66,000. Other where he would be or what he would do without improvements, including necessary expenditures we seem to be getting a little beyond our juris for road repairs, additional engines, passenger diction. However, shine away, brother. Any and freight cars, recommended by Mr. Cushman, light, provided it be not a false light, is better than total darkness; but with all your shining, The favorable exhibit of the affairs of the road bring your light to some practical purpose. Make

THE ECLECTIC for November has the following list of articles: The Ancient World of America itualism; Ancient and Modern Poland; Wild Scenes in South America: A Chapter on Mada-MURDER TRIALS IN FARMINGTON. In the case of gascar; The Races of Europe; Phenomena of lesse Wright, on trial for the murder of Jeremiah Missing; Oratory; The College Gate; Curiosi-Tuck, as we learn from the Lewiston Journal, the ties of Fashion; After the Battle; Maximilian; jury on Thursday last brought in a verdict of What is Instinct; A Death-bed Promise; The guilty. The murder was committed in Phillips Sublime and Beautiful; The Cave of Bellamar; in May last, and was the result of an altercation Excavations at Rome, and Miscellanies. Terms between the parties about some sheep. The pris- \$5 a year. W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Publish-

without apparent emotion, but his family and THE KNICKERBOCKER for November, gives a confriends in the court-room were much agitated.

On Thursday, Lawrence Doyle was arraigned on the World. The Poetry is November, Thou for the murder of Lura Vellie Libby of Strong, a Remindest Me, and A Regret. The Essays are little girl nine years old, and daughter of Isaac The Organ; The Balance of Power; On Origin-Libby of that town. It will be remembered that ality of Mind, and My Meditations in the Winthis affair happened one year ago last September, dow. The Sketches are Grace Sterndale's Friend's; and created much excitement at the time. The Paul Delaroche, and How I Rode the Rappahanlittle girl started for church alone and was not nock. The Editor's Table is well filled with an seen again alive. Subsequeair search discovered appetizing variety. Book Notices; Notes on Curher dead body buried in the woods about a mile rent Events; Literature, Art, Science, &c. fill up from home. Her throat had been cut from car to the number. Terms \$3 a year, post paid; two ear, and medical examination revealed the fact copies, \$4.25. Address Kinahan Cornwallis,

wholly unconcerned and smiles frequently as the the few publications that one may carry into revolting details of the crime are made known by their families and be sure he is furnishing mental food which is of a pure, elevating, and moral character. T. S. Arthur and Miss Virginia F. Townsend, Editors. Address T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia.

men came to the door and inquired for the Man- HARPERS' MAGAZINE for November is for sale at sion House. Something about them attracted his the periodical depot of Chas. A. Pierce. The suspicion and he marked them. That night the illustrated articles are as follows: Pictures of the store of Mr. Alexander was broken open and Japanese; Scenes in the War of 1812, No. V.; about \$150 worth of goods stolen. Mr. Pennell The Small House at Allington, continued. There at once decided who were the rogues, and found are also several humorous sea-side and piscatorial them the next day. Upon one of them he found illustrations. The reading of the number is of

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSed and all were recovered. The rogues who gave trated, a well filled, well printed and instructive their names as Henry Haskell and Samuel Laury, monthly, is received semi-regularly from the pubare suspected as the perpetrators of the Pejepscot lishers, Fowler & Wells, New York. Terms \$1.50. New Music. We have received the following new music from the publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington St., Boston. Any

of their publications can be procured at the book store of I. A. Stanwood in this city : Crowned with the Tempest. Ernani, arranged by Chas, Grobe.

Bartholdy. Bridal Bells Schottisch. Composed by Antonio Anguera. Kiss me with a Loving Kiss. Song. Music by

Hopes and Fears. Song. By F. Mendels

. C. J. High Times, Good Times, or I'se gwine to be General. Words and music by H. S. Thompson.

GEN. KNOX COLTS. A correspondent of tha Portland Argus in giving an account of the recent Horse Fair in Waterville, speaks in the fol-

"The fair opened on Wednesday with th

T. S. Lang had generously given four premiums of \$50, \$15, \$10 and \$5. Having been invited to find themselves snugly at anchor on terra firma, miles from the water. They always manage to get safely back to see however in the next to see the see to fine a lot of colts together, and as their sire justly stands on the top round of the public favor, the colts were the center of attraction for the day. The stock proved very plainly to me that the horse possesses Geo. H. McK. gives us the following as good breeding and strength of blood enough to impart a like character to all his colts. They all "bills." they just knocks all the colts I ever saw. I know "I wish to give your readers the benefit of a of \$300 being refused for a two year old and remedy to prevent mosquitoes from troubling them with anything more than their music, and that will be so far distant that it will be hardly sum of \$500. A sucking colt by Knox bought the spirits of camphor and mix with one gill of sold again before the fair closed for \$300. If the farmers in Maine want any better investment for exposed to their voracious appetites, and you will their money than the raising of such colts as be left to wonder that the remedy had not been these, I don't know where they can find it in

education of the seventeeth century" quoted in Orleans recently boarded the tug-boat Leviathan he Magazine called "I indon Society," says:—
a privateer. She was captured by the blockader
"I have a favorable opinion of that young genUe Soto, and the wonder was how so fast a boat tleman who is curious in fine mustachios. The time he employs in adjusting, dressing and curling them, is no lost time, for the more he contemplates his mustachios, the more his mind will cherish and be animated by masculine and courwith death if he failed in his work, he managed in charge of the engines, and, though threatened with death if he failed in his work, he managed to render the machinery comparatively worthless first, by flooding the boilers with water, then Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., entered upon bursting an important pipe, and then turning the the duties of the Collectorship of Portland on surplus water into the hold of the vessel, his idea ing to sink the hull so that the fires would h to come up; but for this, the Levisthan would

A Proclamation by the Governor. EXECUTIVE DDPARTMENT,
Augusta, October 24, 1863.
Fellow Citizens:—The President has called for three hundred thousand additional volunteers, to meet the present and prospective exigencies of the war.
Of this additional force Maine is expected to furnish

Of this additional force Maine is expected to farnish her quota, and she will not disappoint that expectation. Now, as heretofore, her patriotic men will respond to the call, and promptly furnish her full share of the force necessary to vindicate the integrity of our Government, and maintain the supremacy of the laws of the Union. Our people, with almost entire unanimity, have determined that the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and that the Union, which it was designed to destroy, shall be maintained. Fer this purpose they entered upon the contest, and to this end they will persevere until the object be accomplished, and until the world shall be satisfied that free men can endure more, and persevere longer for the preservation of free government than can the most desperate and determined traitors for its designate.

It is even wonded.

It is even wonded.

It is even wonded.

This even wonded.

The enemy opened fire from the mortar battery at Cummings Point, which seems to be the special object of their attention.

The enemy's batteries engaged were those at Gregg and Wagner, the center battery and Cummings Point battery, with the addition of three monitors.

The bombardment of Sumter still goes on, but the fire is much slacker.

somponent parts of their boasted Confederacy.
They now find themselves on the point of strangulation by the closeness with which the arms of the Union are pressed upon them. Thousands of loyal men in the South, who have been awed into submission by their despotism, are now flocking to our standards.

A little more pressure, a few more vigorous blows, and the work of suppression will be accomplished, and our Union will stand forth in all its former glory, not reconstructed, because not destroyed, but stronger for the assult which has been made upon it. These are encouraging omens.

But the work accomplished has cost immense labor, and has required immense resources in both men and money.
To sustain our armies who have struggled so heroically and successfully, to fill their ranks which have been reduced by the return of those whose term of service has expired, and thinned by the cassualities of the field, and to enable them to hold ite vast territory which has been conquered by their valor, and to bring the war to a successfull and speedy termination, more men are new wanted. Will these men be forthcoming? Who that knows anything of the past, or the particism of our people, can doubt on this point? I cannot. Our people, can doubt on this point? I cannot. Our people, will not wait for any corrive power to call them to duty; all they desire to know is, how much additional aid is desired of them, and I feel full assurance that such aid will be rendered. I therefore, with great confidence, call upon the citizens of this State, as with one mid they have resolved to suppress the rebellion, with literal wages and a Bounty of hundreds of dollars, he can go forth with the assurance that the consecounces that his effects will contribute to the perpetuity of our free institutions, the glory of our country, and the honor of our brave defenders. I summon, therefore, the loyal men of this State to aid in the speedy accomplishment of this work. I call poop him will receive all needed support in his absence, and with the conscio

means. Personal efforts and personal sacrifices are unworthy considerations, in comparison with the immense issues et stake. Let not these be imperilled through our inactivity. I believe that a proper appreciation of the necessities of the Government on the part of the people of this State, would render but a few days necessary to answer the call of the President upon us. I am too well acquainted with the results of determined effort in the past to doubt this.

Anner Coreax.

CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG The consecration on the 19th inst., of the battlefield of Gettysburg, as a national cemetery will be a grand and impressive ceremony. The Philadelphia Press says :

"Edward Everett will deliver, probably, his finest oration, and an elegiac hymn, by Longfellow, will be sung by a combined force of the musical societies, with accompaniments of brass bands from several States. All the Governors of different and men, killed and wounded.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
Since the fight on the night of the 28th, the enemy has not disturbed us. Gen. Hooker took many prisoners, among whom were four officors and 103 men. He also captured nearly 1000 Enfeld rifles. His loss was 350 officers and men, killed and wounded.

G. H. Thomas, the loyal Union will be present, with a large representation of the Union Leagues, masonic, mercantile, municipal, legislative and other bodies, cantile, municipal, legislative and other bodies, and gatherings of distinguished men from every part of the land. The Marshal of the District of Columbia will have charge of the civic procession, and the military and naval parade, composed of all arms of the service, will be under command of Major General Cadwallader. The Bishops

A party of Wheeler's scouts were captured in Maury county, Tennessee, recently, and sent to Nashville.

Forest is reported to have been wounded again in a of Pennsylvania, and Purcell and Rosecrans of Ohio, will be present. The cemetery contains seven acres, and includes the most remarkable part of the battle ground south of Gettysburg."

NEW YORK, 2d. Second Board of Stocks dull and lower. American gold \$1,464.

Cape Race, N. F., Oct. 31, via Port Hood, Nov. 2. Steamship China, from Liverpool Oct. 24, via Queenstown 25th, for New York, passed this point at 8 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the Associated Press

of unarmed vessels up and down the Mississippi is still made dangerous by the bands of guerilla On the 19th while the steamer White Cloud was on the trip to by a band of mounted guerillas, while wooding at Island 65, on the Arkansas side, a short distance below Helena. The pilot at first sight of them, gave the alarm to back out. All the but one got aboard. He fell, supposed to be shot. A negro woman on board the boat was also shot through the head, and died in a few minutes. Some shot passed through the front part of the cabin-others into the chimneys

member of the Maine Cavalry at the dismounted Cavalry Camp at Washington, says there are over 9000 dismounted cavalry men awaiting horses there, but that the Government are yet unable to supply them. Men are arriving at the camp 200 of the regiment at that camp. Company G has only six men in the field. Lieutenant Huntoon of company G has resigned and gone home, and the company has not an officer left but a 2d Lieutenant. Sergeant Blanchard of Rumford, had his collar bone dislocated by being thrown

sloop Eben of Bucksport, was run down on the 19th inst., about ten miles from Boston, Mass., by a United States gunboat. The crew consisted of five persons, four of whom were saved on peices of the wreck, and one, Mr. Harry Chaney, of Wells, was lost. At the time the sloop was struck by the gunboat, Mr. Chaney was steering. His brother was one of the crew saved.

SALE OF THE PENORSCOT RIVER ROAD. - The Ban nobscot River Railroad (shore road from Bangor to Milford) was sold on Wednesday, 14th inst., at the Penobscot Exchange, by U.S. Marshal Clark, on execution in favor of Cortlandt Palmer of New York. Palmer takes the road for ninetynine years in satisfaction of the execution, am

The Calais Advertiser says that the oil and

fishing business is prosperous about Quoddy Bay. The amount of porgy oil that has been shipped since the first of July up to the present time, is the business was commenced from \$6 to \$13 per barrel, with a steadily increasing demand. Sixteen thousand dollars worth was shipped in one

prehel soldiers are becoming barefoot, and that apprehensions are felt by their officers that great suffering will ensue this winter among the troops of the Union forces eastward from Corinia met.

most fatal form is very prevalent in the towns

that Capt. Daniel Whitman of that place, has 11 sheep that have rassed 23 lambs this season—worth \$3.50 per head. They also produced 44 pounds of wool, worth 75 cents per pound, a total which was caused by mistaking Lee's cavalry for which was caused by mistaking lee's of \$30 for the wool, The gross receipts from the lambs and wool have been \$113.50.

eight, and during the same period twenty-four Pursuit and Defeat of Rebel Cavalry in Misured-the total value of the canine destruction

stport. They deserted at Cape Town as did Gen. Richard T. Dunlap of Brunswick, died

Latest Telegraphic News.

FERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER GEN. BUTLER APPOINTED TO A COMMAND. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Confederate Ships Blockaded at Rio

THE RATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA. Rebel Cavalry Preparing to operate in our Rear.

The length of the conflict is not to be measured by years, but by events. Treason is to be put down, and to that end should all the measures of the Government be subservient. Great progress has already been made. Two years ago rebellion was bold, defiant, and apparently successful in half the territory of the Union, and our National Capital was literally besieved by arring trains the form the mortant and trains the form the for

orders to the captain of the Mohican to fire on the Gracie, the Lotty, formerly the American bark Abigail, the Virginia, and the A. E. Grant, should they attempt to leave the port, as soon as they get outside, on the plea that they are Southern property, and it is supposed that the Mohi a is now cruising about with that object. It is stated, however, that the Brazilian Government has withdrawn the clearance papers of those vessels, and therefore they will not be able to leave the port.

CHATTARCOGA, 29th. To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

(Signed)

Major General Commanding.

Louisville, 2d. The Journal learns that S. D. Lee

all arms of the service, will be under command of Major General Cadwallader. The Bishops Potter of New York and Pennsylvania, and perhaps the patriotic Roman Catholic Bishops Wood,

New York, 2d. Second Board of Stocks dull and

The Record of the War.

From the Potomac Army---No Probability of New York, Oct. 27. The Herald's Washingmorning substantiate the belief that the rebels There have been a few brisk skirmishes between the cavalry, in which a small portion of the infantry participated, but our lines are now extended to the Rappahannock, and the army is

quietly resting in its camp.

The military authorities have no information of any engagement beyond mere picket skirmishing, and are convinced that there is no very large infantry force of the rebels on the Rappahannock, and believe, that our Army of the Potomac wil be abundantly able to crush completely what may be left of that of Lee, whenever a general en-

Thoroughfare Gap, rode out in the direction of Aldie, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of Mosby's guerillas were in that vicinity, the infantry picket having been withdrawn. Taking but one man with him, he proceeded with great caution until he came upon a party of about a dozen, who he supposed to be our men. Upon riding up they surrounded him and ordered m to deliver up his arms. Handing over his sword and revolver, he rode with them until they tenant drew another rerolver from his boot, shot three of the guerillas, and with his orderly escaped. The guerillas fired upon him, wound-ing him in five places, but not mortally. He is now undergoing surgical treatment here, and is in a fair way of recovery.

Union Raid from East Tennessee Carolina. New York, Oct. 27th. A Newbern letter in the Herald says reports were in circulation in Raleigh, N. C., relative to the Union cavalry raid from East Tennessee, into Yancey County, in this State. The work, it appears, was supposed to be performed by some Union refugees and rebel deserters, who have fled to the mountains to escape DIPHTHERIA.—The Oxford Democrat says: "We conscription and recapture. The plantation of carr from Judge Woodbury, that this disease in Col. Isaac Avery, among others, was visited, and its most fatal form is very prevalent in the towns of Sweden and Lovell. Several psrsons have falof Sweden and Lovell. Several parsons have here the beginning of a systematic arrangement to enable the brave, Union-whome were adults. In the little village of Lovell, orders were given to the dealer for eleven coffins, between Saturday noon and Sunday night."

This probably is but the beginning of a systematic arrangement to enable the brave, Union-whome were adults. In the little village of Loving mountaineers of North Carolina to subsist upon the rebels until succor shall arrive from liberated East Tennessee.

From the Southwest-Fighting in V CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 26. The Memphis Bulletin unless the blockade of Charleston, through which with resistance near Cherokee station, eighty-port most of the foreign goods have reached the confederacy, is raised speedily.

with resistance near Cherokee station, eighty-nine miles from Tuscumbia. Gen. Osterhaus was in the advance, and had not moved far when he encountered two brigades of rebel cavalry, num-bering from 4000 to 6000 men. The fight lasted an hour, when the rebels were

Board of Agriculture for Ohio it is stated that the number of Sheep killed by dogs in 1862 was thirty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and during the same area of the State that the number of Sheep killed by dogs in 1862 was thirty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and during the same area of the State that the same area of

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. The World's Memphis letter of the 18th says that Col. Hatch's cavalry, after defeating the rebels at Colliersville, on It is reported that two of the crew of the birate Alabama belonged in Maine, viz.: Albert illman of Biddeford, and Samuel Wallace of the crew of the 12th at Ingham's Mills. A fight of two hours ensued, resulting in the rebels being driven, with the loss of fifty men.

Early on the next morning Col. Hatch resumed

the pursuit and found them at Wyatts, on the Tallahatchie, 3000 strong, with nine pieces of at his residence in that town Monday night, after an illness of some weeks. His age was about 72 years.

FORTRESS MONROE, 2d. The Richmond Whig of Oct.

the present week deem a forward

New York, Oct lowing special dis-"Chattanooga,

ed here that the

enemy on Lookou resulted in destro the rebel cavalry. the guerrillas in

The Enemy Attr Chattano

starved to death. my life have I see presented. They man of them had the surgeon's opin will die, being be I questioned ser their condition ha ment they receive They have been k

would not suppose

says the unusus was broken yes batteries, which and Moultrie.

Mews.

DRT SUMTER.

COMMAND.

POTOMAC. ded at Rio

TANOOGA. operate in

nd Whig of Oct.

rdment of Fort yet taken place, adown on Thurs-and 300-pounder ort. Our loss is

rom the mortar Northeast angle al object of their

those at Gregg cummings Point itors.

s on, but the fire

tely. The ene-

s Department of of Gen. Foster,

diutant General.

will have com-

st week 11 miles was the destruc-nly six cross ties

at the rebel gov. noes in that city ted. patch of the 30th

pickets are near with a suitable

with a suitable
e advanced some
iously, as usual.
spatch of yesterbeen any firing
rarmy is located

applies. It can or repel attack.

says: We learn

different corps.
f light skirmish-

rters that Lee

s intention to ac-ty. Some think erely to conceal

d Cape Race on

h of September n ballast bound acie saw in the and fearing hos-

ster ordered the vessel near Fort Majesty's ship

nister has given

to fire on the in bark Abigail, ild they attempt

outside, on the outside, on the dit is supposed with that object. lian Government hose vessels, and the port.

ARCOGA, 29th.

28th, the enemy

many prisoners, men. He also lis loss was 350

that S. D. Lee,

e neighborhood outh of the Ten-5,000 rebel cav-f Grant's commu-

ptured in Maury o Nashville. unded again in a

Stocks dull and

Hood, Nov. 2.

int at 8 o'clock ssociated Presi

ought to bear abject, it being rounds for the

enhead, and de-labama, &c. general belief upture with the

ation of affairs

duar.

I's Washing-

front this t the rebels

he Rapidan. on of the in-

are now ex-

eket skirmishno very large appahannock, Potomac will

ely what may

general en-

of Company stationed at

e direction of ning whether

withdrawn

ne proceeded pon a party of id numbering

be our me

n and ordered

ding over his em until they hen the lieunis boot, shot

his orderly

him, wound-rtally. He is t here, and is

e into North

n cavalry raid

unty, in this

ins to escape plantation of visited, and captured, &c. rave, Union-ina to subsist

arrive from West Tent the advance

tion, eighty-sterhaus was far when he

avalry, num-

cavalry for ry strong for-the railroad.

y expect to

rom Bragg's lry in Mis-

d's Memphis ch's cavalry, ville, on the hem on the f two hours

driven, with

atch resumed atts, on the

ine pieces of s log houses 2500, with commenced

DPE.

Our loss was less than forty killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, though fifteen dead rebels were found the next morning. We captured seventy-five prisoners, among them the rebel chief of artillery.

From Arkansas—Occupation of an Important Point by Federal Troops.

New York, Oct. 28. A Western paper says intelligence has been feceived of the occupation of Batciville, Ark., by a body of troops detached from Gen. Steele's force at Little Rock.

There were 300 or 400 rebel troops in the place at the time, but they evacuated the town and fled before our forces.

One thing is certain: the rebels have been checked in any efforts they may have made to seek batteries within Sumter, and the chances are that such works are destroyed. Sumter has not replied, nor is it likely that they care to hold possession of the work.

From New Orleans—Progress of the Texas Expedition—Gen. Franklim at Opelousas.

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans 24th, arrived this morning.

The following are letters to the general press:

Washington, Oct. 28th. The Chronicle of this morning says our advices from the Army of the Potomac this morning do not indicate any material change in the position of affairs as previously reported. On Monday the rebels increased their corps of observation on this side of the Republicance of the Republicance and restrictory made as advanced to the Republicance of the Republicance of

Meade's army has been gradually advancing the present week. Although most of our officers deem a forward movement of magnitude out of the question at present, owing to the advanced state of the season, yet it is evident that our army is advancing slowly and in compactness with the view to bring on a general engagement if possible.

Imperiant from Charleston—Fire opened upon Sumter and Fort Jackson.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 29. The Richmond Engineer of the 27th contains the following as the opportunity of the 27th contains the following as the opportunity of the main column may be yound Opelousas. There is much speculation in the camps as to whether the line of march is to be north or west, but nothing is known with certainty.

Another expedition, comprised of veteran troops is being fitted out, and will undoubtedly sail within the next forty-eight hours. Its destination, of course, has not been publicly announced, but it is undoubtedly bound for some point on the Texas coast. Brownville is supposed to be the point aimed at, from which it will operate,

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29. The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th contains the following highly important and exciting intelligence:

Charleston, Oct. 25. The enemy's batteries, Gregg and Wagner, opened fire at 11 o'clock this morning with seven guns from the former and four from the latter.

The fire was principally directed against Forts

Sumter and Johnson: two monitors were also.

Sumter and Johnson: two monitors were also Army.

2000 of General Palmer s division, attacked the enemy on Lookout mountain and drove him from

his position;
Gen. McPherson's expedition to Canton, Miss., resulted in destroying a large number of rebel mills and factories, the defeat and dispersion of the rebel cavalry, and the general discomfiture of the rebel cavalry, and the general discomfiture of the cavalry that section.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamer Canada from Liverpool Oct. 17th, arrived off Cape Race Oct. 26th.

Great Britain. the guerrillas infesting that section.

Great Britain.

Great Britain.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered his promised

and Palmer's division of the 4th corps. There was no serious oppossition.

The river is now open to Chattanooga, and the Cumberland is relieved from any danger by interrupted communications.

From Virginia——Part of Lee's Force sent against Burnside.

New York, 30th. The Times says an army officer who has frequent opportunities of conversing with rebel deserters and citizens coming into our lines along the line of the Gordonsville railroad, states that they all agree in the statement that Lee has sent a portion of force to operate against General Burnside in East Tennessee. One whole division of Ewell's corps left for tynch-burg last week, and it is reported by rebel officers that a portion of Michell's forces had left Petersburg for the same destination.

The report that a portion of General Longstreet's corps has returned from the Southwest

The report that a portion of General Long-street's corps has returned from the Southwest

The World's Washington despatch says everything has been quiet in the front today' though this evening the Republican anounces that Gen. Meade is feeling the enemy and will soon make an important movement.

The wilload to the Rappahannock will be com-

The flag of true boat New York arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning from City Point, with 181 paroled men. Eight of the number died in the boat on its way here. They actually starved to death. Never in the whole course of my life have I seen such a scene as these men presented. They were living skeletons. Every

New York, Oct 31. The Times has the following despatches from Charleston harbor:
Morris Island, 27th—12 M., 1863. Three heavy guns have been opened on the city of Charleston, and each has thrown one shell containing Greek fire into the very heart of the city. Other guns are to open upon the city this after-

at 3 P. M., and lasted until dark. The rebels then, taking advantage of the darkness, succeeded in crossing the river, though many were killed by our artillery.

Our loss was less than forty killed and wounded. The rebels replied to us, but with little accuracy. The bricks on Fort Sumter flew in all directions, and it was quite as safe to be outside of that work as in it. It must have been very loss is not known, though fifteen better the inmate.

this morning.

The following are letters to the general press:

Batesville is the most important place in Northwest Arkansas, and its occupation by our troops will be of material advantage in expelling the rebels from that region.

Gen. Fish, commanding the district of Southeast Missouri, has sent troops on expeditions several times as far as Pocahontas, and will before long occupy that point permanently.

Gradual Advance of the Army of the Potomicle of Waynermy Out 28th. The Chronicle of the Present campaign.

Rappahannock, and yesterday made an advance of one or two miles, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining the position of General Meade's army.

And the bayou that it was easily turned by our cavalry, and forced to fall back from its strong post. Our troops are reported well supplied, and in fine health and condition. The advance camp is Meade's army has been gradually advancing now beyond Opelousas. There is much specular now beyond opelousas.

Sumter and Johnson: two monitors were also engaged.

The firing ceased at dusk. One hundred shots were fired from Morris Island and 160 from the monitors.

We fired from Fort Moultrie. No damage done as yet. Our batteries replied vicorously."

From Chattanooga.—The Rebels Driven from Lookout Mountain.

New York, Oct. 29. The Times has the following special dispatch:

"Chattanooga, Oct. 24, via Nashville Oct. 28.
The enemy's actions seem to indicate that Bragg is moving with a large force upon Cleveland, Tenn., with the evident purpose of breaking through our lines in that direction. It is generally believed here that the movement is cooperated by a portion of Lee's forces from Virginia, moving down by the way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Va., with the intention of driving Burnside from East Tennessee, and turning the flank of this army, thus compelling its retirement from Chattanooga."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29. The Gazette has a dispatch from Chattanooga, the 27th inst., which says a detachment under Col. Stanley of the 11th Ohio regiment floated fifty pontoons down the river in face of the rebel sharpshooters, landed and drove the rebels from the ridge on the south side, "opening communication with Bridgeport. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 26 -Maj. Gen. H.

and drove the rebels from the ridge on the south side, "opening communication with Bridgeport. The rebels are flanked and must evacuate Loo cout mountain.

The rebels are flanked and must evacuate Loo cout mountain. A second dispatch says that Gen. Hazen, with crican newspaper. Our loss was trifling.

foreign News.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29. The Bulletin has the following dispatch:
"Cincinnati Oct. 29. Our loss in the brilliant Liverpool, on the 16th inst., before a densely crowded audience. Fears were entertained of a crowded audience. Fears were entertained of a crowded audience. achievement at Chattanooga was only five killed and fifteen wounded of Gen. Hazen's Brigade. | lot of Southern sympathizers who had previously placarded the town with bills calculated to inplacarded the town with bills and fifteen wounded of Gen. Hazen's Brigade.
Gen. Palmer is assigned to the command of the 14th Army Corps.
Communication will be opened between Bridge-port and Chattanooga along the Chattanooga river."

The Enemy Attack General Hooker near Chattanooga and are Repulsed.
Washington, 30th. At nine A. M. yesterday Maj Gen. Thomas telegraphed to the War Department as follows:
Gen. Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock mid-partment as follows:
Gen. Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock mid-partment as follows:
Gen. Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock mid-partment as follows:

Jacob Research Mr. Beecher. There was a large number of secessionists at the meeting, who did all they could to get up a row and interrupt Mr. Beecher, but they were in a great minority. On the whole, Mr. Beecher's reception from first to last was enthusiastic. He was continually interrupted by disgraceful outcries, but showed great calmness and tact, and could not be put down.

Sir Randall Palmer, the Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable

Maj Gen. Thomas telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

Gen. Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock midnight, and a severe fight ensued, which continued for two hours with lighter work until 5 A.

M. Gen. Hooker reports at 7 30 A. M., that the conduct of the troops were splendid. They repulsed the rebels, attacked them and drove them from every position they assailed.

The fight took place at Brown's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, Chattanooga, and the result is considered of the highest importance, as it removes the rebel obstructions to steam boat navigation to that point, and secures other advantages in opening up the way for army supplies.

To be put down.

Sir Randatl Palmer, the Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length on American affairs. He showed that England could not recognize the South until her independence was fully settled. He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Secessionists, and strongly demonstrated the obligation for continued neutrality. The Times has an editorial on that part of Mr. Palmer's speech, which shows that there is no doubt about the spirit and design of the law, respecting the iron-clads seized in the Mersey. The Ministers have not been doubting whether these steamers, if designed for the same service as tages in opening up the way for army supplies.

Nashville, 29. Lookout Mountain was taken on the 28th, by our troops under General Hooker, with the 11th corps, and a portion of the 12th, and Palmer's division of the 4th corps. There intent of the law is not clear, few will be found was no serious appropriate.

The railroad to the Rappahannock will be completed in about four days.

Atrocious Treatment of Union Prisoners by the Rebels.

The Russians were constructing tweive guidouts in the Black Sea.

It is reported that the Polc3 have offered an offensive and defensive alliance to Turkey to reconquer all that has been lost of the Ottoman

The American has a letter from a responsible correspondent dated Annapolis, Md, 29th, which says:

| Conquer all that has been lost of the Ottoman Empire. It is also said that Russia has notified the Porte

Starved to death. Never in the whole course of my life have seen as the seen and a secone as these men presented. They were living skeletons. Every man of them had to be sent to the hospitals, and the surgeon's opinion is that more than one third will die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine.

The Admirally has decided to construct a new result die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine.

The reach of nourishment or medicine.

The reach of nourishment of medicine.

The reach of nourishment of the reach of nourishment or medicine.

The reach of nourishment of medicine.

The reach of nourishment of medicine.

The reach of nourishment of the reach of nourishment of medicine.

The reach of nourishment of the reach of nourishment of medicine.

The reach of nourishment of the reach of the nourish of the reach of the nourish of the reach of the nourish of the reach o

TWO DAYS LATER.

Two decided at first to make the commencement of such vigorous operations, but circumstances have changed the programme or currence of the progr

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE SECOND MAINE CAVALRY, now recruiting in this State, to go into camp at Augusta, about the 19th of November.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. \$7 00 to 10 50 | Clear Salt Pork, 9 00 to 10 00 1 12 to 1 25 | Mutton, 6 to 275 to 300
75 to 30
1800 to 20 00
100 to 106
50 te 75
60 to 75
175 to 200
8 to 84 VETERAN REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

| Course | C From the New England Farmer. THE CATTLE MARKETS

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sacep. Shotes. Fat Hozs. Veals.

This week, 3977 7098 200 3600 —

Last week, 4150 7382 200 3600 —

One year ago, (Oct. 30) 3774 5412 200 1200 —

PRICES.

Berves.—First quality. \$7,756%,00 Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 6,7567,50 weight of hide, tallow and Third do. 5,00266,50 dressed beef.

Extr., \$8,25@8,75.

Working Oxen.\$70@125, or according to their value as beef.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$10@14; two-year-olds, \$16@27; thresyear-olds. \$50@50.

Sheep-5_@6c \$P\$ bon live weight; in lots \$3,75@4,50.

Lamos=\$3.25@4,26 each.

Mitch Cows—\$25,30,40@55. Ordinary, \$18@20.

Suine—Shotes, wholesale, 4;@5\c; retail, 5@6c. Live fat hogs, corn-6cl, 6@6\c.

Hides—\$_@9c. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 8@3\c. Pelts \$1,50

Hides—S_@bc. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 8@3\cdot_c. Pelts \$1,50 @1.75.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Cattle. Skeep.

Maine, 1092 734 | Northern N. York. 170 732 New Hampshire, 835 1458 | Western States, 645 311 Yemont, 1047 2380 | Canada, 105 983 Massachusetts, 83 — | Total, 3978 7098 DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Gideon Welt-3 150, J. D. Willis 153, S. A. Maxfield 50, J. A. York 34, Howitt & Howard 3', J. L. Busse't. 25, S. Pandle t. 25, J. L. Twitchell '25, S. Cannon '27, J. A. Judkins 21, P. P. Jackson 16, Parker Pip 14 Bion & Lowell 12, John Fall 17, D. I neas := 10, W. Kinnis n 12, Frost & Asbford '26, A. Maxfield 17, W. H. Curdis 9, D. Plummer 6, O. Tricky 9, H. Philbrook 42, J. O. Miller 12, C. Burkank 40 D niet Wells 193, Dudley & Gilma 40, Mr. Hinckley 16. S. White 16, N. Morrill 45.

At Brighton, Tudsday noon, the Maine catite, many of which came 'a nat about 1 o'clock, filling the Eastern yards quite in'l, exceeding 1... weeks' number, amounting to full 800 and a few others expected to arrive. There we more life and bustle—more of the 'snap'—than has been seen for everal weeks past. Although we report quicker sales and a cleaver closing of the market this week, we do not see as there is much change in the range of prices, although we thick butchers have 'when a lower quality this week than last for the a true money, equal perhaps to from 12 to 25c # 100 lbs., on the mediem grades of beef catte and less on the poore. Most of the beef cattle send at om 6 to Sc # ib.

the and less on the poorer. Most of the beef cattle sed at om 6 to Sc by ib.

SHEEP AND LAMBS FROM MAINE.
Gideon Wells 126, P. P. Jackson 18, J. A. Jadkins 122, Mr. Lucas 129, S. Schul 17°, D. G. Rich 196. At market 7093, or 234 less than last week. Or: lot of Maioe lambs which have been "fed" one or two weeks at Brighton were sold for \$3.25 by head, throwing out two or three that wouldn't hold still long enough to be counted. Another lot of Arcostook lambs that went direct to the butchers were "said" to be worth \$4 STORE CATTLE. S. Cannon sold one pair matched. 6 st. 10 or 11 in. for \$155, and \$2, ook beef oven for \$500, or Sc by ib. J. A. York sold yearlings at "m \$10 to \$14, and an extra one for \$18, two fine two-year-old heifers, one for beef, and one springer for \$30 each; ordinary cows and springers for \$18 to \$24.

PORTLAND MARKET.

APPLES. Green \(\psi \) bbl. \(\frac{\$1.50 \ m}{2.50} \) Siece \(\psi \) bbl. \(\frac{\$1.50 \ m}{2.50} \) Siece \(\psi \) bb \(\frac{1}{6} \) \(\mathred{m} \) 7c, \(\text{Cored } \psi \) bb \(\frac{6}{6} \) \(\mathred{m} \) 7c, \(\text{Cored } \psi \) bb \(\frac{6}{6} \) \(\mathred{m} \) 7c, \(\text{Cored } \psi \) bb \(\frac{6}{6} \) \(\mathred{m} \) 7c, \(\text{Cored } \psi \) bb \(\frac{6}{6} \) \(\mathred{m} \) 2d, \(\text{Cored } \psi \) 2d, \(\text{

Blue Pod \$2 12 @ 2.25.

FLOUR. Superdue \$5.75 @ \$6 00, Fancy \$6 00 @ 6 15,

FLOUR. Superdue \$5.75 @ \$6 00, Fancy \$6 00 @ 6 15,

Extra \$6 75 @ 7 00, Double extra \$7 25 @ 7 75, Extra superior

\$7 75 @ 8 50

GRAIN. Rye \$1 10 @ 1 15, Oats 62 @ 65c. South Yellow

Corn \$1 08 @ 1 10, Corn. Mixed \$1 05 @ 1 08. Ex-ley \$1 15 @

1 20, Shorts per ton \$27 00 @ 23 00, Fine Feed \$25 00 @ 30 00.

PRODUCE. Beef \$\psi\$ qua :er, \$\psi\$ ib, 76 @ 6c. \$8 \text{week} \text{ when } 25 \text{ when } 25

BOSTON MARKET.... Nov. 2. Flour.—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sale have been at \$6,00 @ \$6,50 for Western superfine; \$6,87 @ \$7,00 for common extras; \$7,25 @ \$8,25 for medium do.; and \$8,50 @ \$11,00 for good and obsice brands, including favorite

Cons—Western mixed, \$1,12 @ \$1,15, per bushel.
Onxs—Western and Canada, 73 @ 75c \$\psi\$ bushel.
RYK—\$1 30 \$\psi\$ bushel.
HAY—\$41 30 \$\psi\$ bushel.
Wool—Fleece and pulled Wool, 65 @ 75 \$\psi\$ B.

NEW YORK MARKET Nov. 2.

Flour—State and Westero heavy and lower—Super. State, 5,75; extra State \$6,15 a 6,20; choice, 6.25 a 6,30; round hoop Ohio 7.20 a 7,30; choice 7,35 a 9,25; superfine Western 5,60 a 5,80; common to good extra Western 6 90 a 7,35; Southern active and firmer—mixed to 6,75 a 7,40; fancy and extra, 7,50 a 9,75. Wheat is heavy and 1 a 2 cents lower—Chicago spring 1,35 a 1,30; Milwaukie club 1,33 @ 1 39; red winter western \$142 @ \$1,49; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western \$1,08 @ \$1,07.

Barley—Not quoted.

Special Notices.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisays Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Cloverbuds, Orange-peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burkock,

S.—T.—1860—X. &Co.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties. Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these litters what they have so long looked for.
They pur'y, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy apperice.
They are an notidot to change of water and diet.
They overcome the effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent mismatic and intermittent levers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the storrach.
They cure Dysoppsia and Consipation.
They care Disabasa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They care Liver Complaint and Nervous Readecie.
They are the best litters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.
The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen

Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the natile of Autietam, I was nikely prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantalor Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great serpice they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and are iree to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. Caans, Chaplain.

Every FAMILY Sams and Every FAMILY can make the control of the contr

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Grups, St. Clairsville, Pa.
GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough on a former occasion to
send me a half dozen bottles of Plan gion Bitters for \$5.50.
My wife having derived so much beneft from the use of these
Eiters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send
us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours, N. E. Gilds, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

SHERMAN PISHON, of Paried, in the County of Somerset, respectfully represents that, Reuben Pishon, late of Clinton, in the County of Kennebec, on the 29th day of January, 1852, being in full life, but since deceased, by his agreement in writing of that day, by him subscribed, and here in Court to be preduced, bound himself to re-convey to your petitioner, a certain tract or parect of land situate in said Fairfield, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and being the same conveyed to your petitioner by two deeds, one from Obadish McKechnie, dated January 22d, 1851, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other for the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the Other Percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somerset, Vol. 71, page 182; and the other percentage of the County of Somer

The Most Dashing Branch of the Service.

Maine has heretofore been always in the front! Let her not falter now! Rally to the support of your comrades in the field, and share their glory! NEW RECRUITS ACCEPTED. \$702 Bounty to those who have served 9 mos; \$600 to New Recruits. Pay to commerce at dat; of culistment. Board and trans-ortation furnished.

BADGES OF HONOR to those who have been in Service. TVolunteer under an Experienced Commander. Interest as ell as Patriotism Calls! OFFICE--No. 5 Williams' Block, directly over the Post Office, Third Story, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A. J. NICHOLS, Recruiting Officer. WHEELER & HOBSON. No. 4 Bridge's Block, Augusta, HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

In every variety, consisting in part of Fancy Silks,
Plain Silks,
Figured Black Silks,
Plain Black Silks,

DRY GOODS,

AT VERY LOW ...
Ottommend Velours,
Poplin Mobair,
Striped Poplius,
Tuffetus,
Lyonese, Cashmeres,
All Wool DeLaines,
Plaid Poplins,
Alpaceav,
Delaines,
Prins.

AND VARIOUS OTHER DRESS FABRICS SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, HEAVY SCOTCH SQUARE SHAWLS, (New Styles, for \$5.)

Latest Styles of CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Domestic Goods of all kinds. Balmorels,
Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Nontags.

We shall continue to sell our "Empress Kids" for \$1.

QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

Assistant Quartenmaster's Office, Augusta, Me., Nov. 3d. 1:63.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, Nov. 10th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for supplying troops in service of the United 8 to at Camp E. D. Keyes and Cavalry Encampment n'ar Augusta, Me., with the following moved Quartermasters' Sires:

WOOD—To be good merchan' ble, etc., hard wood, and gloud's specie, how much can be farnished and at what price—should also sait; whether the wood has been seasous 1 under cover or not. ASSISTANT QUAPTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until TURSDAY, Nov. 10th. at 1 sec. 1. Sec.

| Solid and the control of the collection will number about 6 y, including the celebrated late of the collection will number about 6 y, including the celebrated late of the collection will number about 6 y, including the celebrated late of the collection will number about 6 y, including the celebrated late of the collection will number about 6 y, including the celebrated late of the celebrated late of the collection will number about 6 y, including the celebrated late of the ce

OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY! Every FAMILY can make its OWN SOAP from WASTE KITCHEN GREASE at a COST of only FOUR CENTS per pound with Saponifier, which is three times the strength of Potash.

Full Directions accompany each one-pound IRON can. The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-1b IRON cans by the PENNSYLTANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO. Paten-

ces and sole Manufacturers.

The Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the IRON can!

For Sale by

CHAS. TOPPAN, 16 Blackstone St., Boston,

MERRILL BROTHERS, 216 State St. And Druggists & Grocers generally.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stemp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

**COMMON OF THE SECOND QUARTER of Fail term begins on THURSDAY, November 19, 1863.

This Institution has been in success all operation twelve years, under the same Principal. It is situated in the beaut all village of Auburndale, on Worcester Railroad, ten miles from Boston. The drivileges for Muse and French are unsurpassed by any school in the country. For catalogues and particulars apply to G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

Abburndale, Oct. 27, 1863.

In Union, Carniner and Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, to Alvina A Fronces of Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, to Alvina A Fronces of Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, to Alvina A Fronces of Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, to Alvina A Fronces of M. E. Gushee of Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, to M. E. Gushee of Appleton, to M. E. Gushee of Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, to M. E. Gu

ROBERT G. HILDRETH, late of WEST GARDINER,

BHERMAN PISHON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Ocher, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, Orangemen, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition of Charles M. Cleaves, of Chelsea, in said County, mioor, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the interest of said ward in the hom tread farm formerly owned by Delia Ann Cleaves, deec ed. situated in s. id.

formerly owned by Delia Ann Cleaves, deec ed. situated in s. id.

formerly owned by Delia Ann Cleaves, deec ed. situated in s. id.

for the person making said offer.

ROBERT CLEAVES.

ROBERT CLEAVES.

Where may be found a more complete Stock of CLOTHING, C

RENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1863.
On the petition aforesaid, Osparezo, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this offer thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of Novembernext, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

At rest: J. Burron, Register.

At true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. Burron, Register.

ATTEST: J. Burron, Register.

JUST BECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, NOW OPEN AT

No. 13 Water Street. Augusta.

I have bought the entire stock and trade of the late STEPHEN PATTEN, Jr., at a liberal discount from the original cost, and during the past week have made large additions to the former stock of the most desirable goods in the market, and the whole now comprises the

Largest and most Desirable Stock of this kind

ATEST: J. BURTON, Register.

AND MILLITARY GOODS.

AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST AND AUGUSTA, beld and Augusta, and show cause, it any, why the prayer of said petition should not be gran ad. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ATEST: J. BURTON, Register.

AND MILLITARY GOODS.

AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST.

AND MILLITARY GOODS.

PEANE PRAY.

AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST.

AND MILLITARY GOODS.

PEANE PRAY.

AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST.

AUGUST AUGUST AUGUST.

AND MILLITARY GOODS.

PARTICULAR AUGUST.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.

AUGUST AUGUST.

AUGUS

COOKING, PARLOR, AND OFFICE STOVES,

TENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate held

As Augusta, on the four.h Monday of October, 1863.

EBEN N. SHAW, Admin.ra or with the will annexed, on the Essa of Eb.neer Shaw, lac of Chinas. In said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may apprate at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge

for Wood or Coal.

TIN WARE, PUMPS, IRON SINES, POCKET AND TABLE

CUTLIERY constantly on hand.

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Job Work, promptly attended to.

No. 2, Darby Block, Water Street, Augusta, Me. 43tf

WANTED FOR CASH:

Cotton Rags,

Copper,

Aton Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotton Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
No. 6 Union Block, Water St., AUGUSTA.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held

At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1863.

The Commissioners ...pointed to assign to Many Farenanns, widow of Joseph Fairbanks, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, hering made return of their doings:
Ondonny, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Nov mber next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said relieve about do be accepted, and dower a '13 red accordingly.

B. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNERSE COUNTY....In Court of Probate, Acid.

FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE TOOLS, &c.

> EATON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. KENTS HILL, READFIELD, MAINE.

tition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burror, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1863.
SOLOMON S. HOKMES, Guardian of Joseph H. Koox, minor, having presented his first account of guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

Ordersko, That notice thereof be allowed by the Court of Probate, Act of the Court of Probate, Market, Court of this institution will commence MONDAY, Nov 9th, 1863, and continue twenty weeks.

This is a FAMILY SCHOOL, and the best of reference can be given. Send for a Circular.

Kents Hill, Oct. 6, 1863.

HONEY! HONEY!

BERRYS COURT OF The Court of Probate, Act of the Court of Probate,

Insting presented his first account of guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given to all persons interestical, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge,

The BAKER Audge.

TEXTANTED.

**TEXTANTED. CUSTOM COAT MAKERS, to work in the shop. Apply to
DEANE PRAY.
48

CHASE ELKINS, late of FAYETTE,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intustate, and has undertak
en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons,
therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are
desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to
said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
October 26, 1863. 47* MARK STEVENS.

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertakenthat trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 12, 1863.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO GOOD PRESSMEN, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

C. A. SAGER, Commercial St. Augusta, Me.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE, For sale by Augusta, Jan. 7, 1863.

THREE OFFICES. Inquire at Freemans Bank. October 27, 1863.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC BAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 5,30 and 11.15

A. M. connecting at Branswick with the Androscoggin Bailroad for all st-tions on that road.

Leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, and Augusta, and stations on the Somerset & Kennebec, and Androscoggin Bailroads, at 1.00 P. M.

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta, at 1.00 and 8.15 P. M.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Boads.

Stages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Rockland, &c., at 9.00 A.

Stages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Rockland, &c., at 9.00 A.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup's.

Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Somi-Weekly Line.
THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLERT and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOFFMAN, will until
turther notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 40 clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These veasels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfertable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebee,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.
Lyte

FOR BONTON.

FOR BOSTON.

The Superior Sea-going Steamer

EASTERN QUEEN, EASTERN QUEEN,
JASON COLLINS, Master,
Will leave Hallowell at 1½, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and
Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M., every MONDAY and THURBDAY,
for Boston.

Retensing—leave Central Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY
and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.
FARE from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2; Richmond,
\$1.75; Bath, \$1.50.

AGENTS:—Ö. H. Mulliken & Co., Augusta; H. Fuller & Bon,
Hallowell; Wm. W. Bradstreet, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson,
Richmond; John E Brown, Bath
The Steamer AUGUSTA leaves Augusta at 12½ o'clock, for
connection with the Eastern Queen.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVEL-RATES OF FARE:

ALL BAIL BOUTE. For Tickets and other information, apply to J. W. LAPP, Agent, Augusta, And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. B. R.

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent e sil Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

Neuralgia, Neuralgia,

The king of all pain is caused by an inflammation of the nerves, is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumat-

Bruises

Are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured.

Are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning. Headache and Throbbing of the Temples

Itendache and Throbbing of the Temples is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimest.

Venkuess of the Back.

Follow the directions in the circular around each bottle.

For an Ulcerated Sore Throat,

And all inflammation of the throat, tonsils and palate, with a re times its bulk of water, gargle the throat, and swallow the oisture. This never fails.



MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE. These Plows are noted for their superior Turning capacity, asy Draft, Strength and Durability.

"Having thoroughly tested Mr. Hussey's Improved Plows, we ke pleasure in recommending them as superior to any others not have come under our police."

take pleasure in recommending them as superior to any others that have come under our notice."

Wm F. Estes, Pres. of N. H. State Agricultural Society.

Merrill Bailey, Trustee of Shaker Society, Alfred, Me.

Thos Mabry, Chairman of Committee on Plowing at Maine State Fair. Address for Circulars, prices, &c.

6w46° T. B. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Me

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By authority of the Probate Court for Kennebec County, I shall sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty sixth day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in Waterville, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of David Wheeler, late of Waterville, deceased, vis. A portion of the Burnham Webster lot, so called, consisting of about four acres from the east end of said lot.

I shall also sell at private sale, a piece of land situated in Fair field, Somerset County, known as the Markin stream lot, and such other portions of the real estate of said deceased as will alse the sum of fifteen hundred dollers.

AMOS WHEELER, Administrator.

October 26, 1863.

AN EXTRA CHANCE.

The well known STEAMBOAT HOTEL, AND STABLE, situated in Hallowell, on Water street, near the steamboat landing, are offered for sale at a rare bargain, and on the most easy terms, or will be exchanged for a farm. A small amount of furniture and carpets can be had with the house.

This stand has always paid well, and is considered one of the best of its size on the Kennebec for business, but it must be disposed of, and offers an opportunity to some one to make an unusually good bargain.

SAMUEL CURRIER.

Hallowell, 1863.

OXFORD DOWNS.

I have on band and for sale Oxford Down lambs by an imported Ram out of Ewes from imported stock. Thoroughbred and grade South Downs. Also Durham calves by the celebrated buil Damon ord. Brigadier Island, Scarsport, Sept. 30, 1863. P. S. Brigadier or Scars Island is connected with the main land by a gravelly bar, and may be crossed at half tide. 43 JOHN R. AREY.

At the Market Prices, by the subscriber, at the Store of the late Franklin Wingare, for APPLES, POTATOES, BEANS, BARLEY and BUTTER.

Augusta, Oct., 1863.

Persons indebted to C. E. HAYWARD, can save cost by call-ing at John Dulon's Store during the month of October, and pay their bills. pay their bills. Augusta, Oct. 5, 1863.

Cramp
Is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage
of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free
flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic

You will take one teaspoonful of the Liniment and four teaspoonfuls of water. Gargle the throat twice a day. In a few days it will be well. This one teaspoonful will be worth a dol-For Bronchitis,



LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Thirty-third of the Revised Statutes of Maine, the subscribers have formed a Limited Copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general RETAIL DRY GOODS business in the city of Augusta, Maine, under the firm name of Hamlers & Smith, both of said Augusta, are the general par sers, and Oscar Holway of Augusta aforesaid, is the special partner; and have contributed to the capital stock of s' d firm the sum of two thousand dollars in actual cash payment. Said partnership is to commence on the third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to terminate on the third day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

H. EUGENE SMITH, OSCAR HOLWAY.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Augusta, Oct. 3d, 1863.

Then personally appeared Frederic Hamlen, Hartley E. Smith and Oscar Holway, above named, and severally acknowledged the foregoing certificate by them signed, to be their free act and deed.

PURE SOUTH DOWN BUCKS AND EWES of various ages from the most celebrated flocks in New York and Rhode Island. Also Pure Chester Pigs and shoats from the best strain of blood in Chester County, Pa., selected by JOHN D. LANG.

A SMALL ROTARY PLANER to plane twelve inches, or there abouts, Baker's patent preferred. One second-hand would answer if in good order.

Maple Grove, Me., Sept. 25th, 1863.

*6w43

But most he chirps beneath the sod, When he hath made his winter bed, His creak grown fainter but more broad, A film of autumn o'er the summer spread Small birds in fleets migrating by,

Far in the woods these golden days

Gently withdrawing from its stem, It lightly lays itself along Where the same hand that pillowed them, Resigned to sleep upon the old year's throng.

The lonellest birch is brown and sere,
The farthest pond is strewn with leaves
Which float upon their watery bier,
Where is no eye that sees, no heart that grieves,

HENRY D. THORBAC. Our Story-Teller.

A TALE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHAPTER I.

Facing the Mississippi lay Brownsville. Fortytwo years ago Brownsville as yet was not, and the place thereof was at that time inhabited by an ancient family of frogs, a select circle of watersnakes, many creatures that are born of the slime, and fever and ague.

To this flourishing spot came a broken dow

New Englander, his sons, and half a score of Irish laborers. They cut drains and raised log huts; fenced some, cleared some; caught fish and rheu matism: worked hard for a living and died of fever and ague. This took two years: and as yet Brownsville was not. The frogs and water-snakes thought that they saw their way back again, and fever and ague were still lords of the soil and the slime, when a shipload of German emigrants, under conduct of one Brown, a Long Island land-jobber, landed on the spot, and Brownsville was begun. Fever and ague firmly stood their ground, and woundily smote the invaders; but the Germans tried much smoke, and some patience; and though plenty of them died off in the early months after their arrival, enough remained to unswamp the place, and-the second of creation—the dry land appeared. The Germans having done this, the Yankees promptly profited by it. They came themselves: they sent others. A newspaper office, a hotel, a Methodist meeting-house, and a billiard room, were all run up within a month. Then a bank; then a store. Then a second newspaper office; an opposition hotel; a ditto preaching house. Then business began; a steamer called; Brownsville traded. negan; a steamer called; Brownsville traded.
The population rose hundreds a month; and ten
years after fever and ague had won their first contest, Brownsville was a town. Ten more, and it
was a city—bustling, political, thriving, with
manufactories of its evn, and commerce with all
parts of the world, and specially noted for its salubrity of climate and entire freedom from fever

and ague.
Sons of one of the early German settlers were Karl Kronheim and Louis Horn. They had one mother and two fathers; which at first sight ble when explained. Gretchen Muller came out from the fatherland a maiden; married one Kronheim, who courted her on board ship; bore him a son; buried him; and after two years of inconsolable widowhood, took unto herself another spouse by the name of Horn. When death disolved the earthly partnership between Gretchen and Heinrich Horn, and their sons, Karl Kronheim and Louis Horn founded a new one, under the title of "Horn and Kronheim, manufacturers of soap and chemicals, grinders of bone-manure, and makers of agricultural fertilizers of all kinds," for export from Brownsville, and for home con-

Brought up in Brownsville, Horn and his party had all of the Teutonism ground out of them early, and in its stead no national characteristic substituted. To distinguish them they had but their natural proclivities; nothing more. And the difference between the two young men was this: Louis Horn had a heart and passions; Karl Kronleim kern he went to draw it out, a skeleton came forth, with bones he had an inner palpitating muscle, which was a bleached as if the congruencing worm, had been as to and of swindlers. I will proclaim you in solvent and fraudulent, and smash you up."

"As you please," was still the reply of the deliberate Doctor.

Kronheim who take to all to and of swindlers. I will proclaim you in solvent and fraudulent, and smash you up."

"As you please," was still the reply of the deliberate Doctor.

Kronheim was fairly out of temper. The manager moved again.

"No, Mr. Kronheim; I tell you we will not will be one year." had all of the Teutonism ground out of them early, heim had an inner palpitating muscle, which was not a heart; but he had passions, too—bad ones.
And he had no fear. There are men who are like weasels, made without sense of disparity of strength, and, necessarily without the feeling resulting from that natural sense which we call fear, and which, under a moral aspect, we call

The partner brothers boiled soap, ground bones, together. They grew rich, and as they got riches they thought of settling in life. Preliminary to that, they tell in love; and both fell in love with the same woman. She was a fine creature, and would have made a good wife for either of them; but manifestly not for both. Louis loved her first, and presented Karl to her. That day she had two lovers. She had the love of two men. and one of them frantically hated the other-his brother albeit: another case of two brothers sac-

One evening Kronheim said to Louis Horn that

You must give up this girl, and think no more about marrying her. I tell you you must." "Never," said Lewis Horn : "never. My word is pledged: my faith is fixed. I will never give

her up, as I am a living man."

He turned on his heel and left the room.

"Then," said Karl Kronheim, looking after him as he went—"then, I shall kill you."

Two hours after, Kronheim went down to the levee where the Southern steamers were lying. sage for New Orleans in the Manhattan, a famous Mississippi racing-boat which was running in op-

to New Orleans. "What name?" said the clerk.

"Louis Horn."

Be down here at sharp six in the morning. We go off to the minute, as our cap'n's an awful smart man, and has bet a thousand dollars that

duly off. The Manhattan was ahead of the Gen. Cobb at a bend in the river some two hundred miles down, when the smart captain saw his rival gradually drawing ahead. The smart captain ready, but a great mind is fertile in resources reighted down the valve heavily, and put a barrel of hams in the furnace. The Manhattan went ahead like a locomotive; the General Cobb was plainly nowhere; and shouts of victory went up from the crew and passengers. After which the Manhattan herself followed—blew up bodily, smart captain and all, and came down in littl passengers who escaped death by water, hot and cold: fished out a box containing ship's papers, and went on her victorious way. The list of pasand went on her victorious way. The list of passengers was duly published in the papers, and among the victims of the melancholy accident 'Louis Horn, of Brownsville."

Leaving the ticket-clerk's office, Karl Kronheim went about the city, did some business, and how? The Doctor, moreover, was an analyst of mind as well as of matter, and liked experiments on human nature. Full of these thoughts, New Orleans, to see about some large arrivals of bones there. Then he went home, and thought and waited for the night.

This man had no fear in him, no remorse, no mercy; in fine, no conscience. He sat down to think what he was going to do. He dined with Louis Horn at the usual hour, ate heartily, and drank rather less than usual. After dinner Kronheim life a cigar, and went on thinking. Louis went back to the manufactory, and shortly after Karl followed him, and told him he wanted him to fun down to New Orleans and see if those cargoes of bones that had been reported as arrivals were to be had at a reasonable rate, for the demand for crushed bones for wheat-growing in the heap upon the table. He picked to the manufactory and shortly after the demand for crushed bones for wheat-growing in the heap upon the table. He picked to the manufactory and shortly after the clear than before. Spreading from shed to shed, and finding fresh burned experiments on human nature. Full of these thoughts, Dr. Sharpe went to a room which he kept fitted up as a half-laboratory, half work-shop, for his multifarious amusements. On his table he found old Jubez Dodd's sample, and rither listlessly set than two hours the whole square on which the great wats, the merc and how? The Doctor, was an analyst of mind as well as of matter, and liked experiments of human nature. Full of these thoughts, Dr. Sharpe went to a room which he kept fitted up as a half-laboratory, half work-shop, for his and though to shed, and finding fresh burned experiments of the begs wheth the kept fitted up as a half-laboratory half work-shop, for his hand to shed, and finding fresh burned experiments of the begs and the tevery step, the fire ran on: and in less than two hours the whole square on which the square hour discovered the shed to

er. All the while Horn had not the least inten-tion of going; he resolved to find a good excuse

you have nothing better to do."

Louis laughed quietly, but got down from his stool and went out to the yard to give the orders.

"Never you mind," said the other. "Trust when the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

It is to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

The steamer to hoard the steamer to morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

The steamer to hoard the steamer the hoard the

bell-toll. As the manager bade him good-night. Louis said to him—

"By the way, Dixon, I may have to send you down the river the day after to-morrow, so get your traps ready: only dont tell any one of your journey. It's business that you can do as wellfas I can, and I want it done quietly. Don't say anything about it; perhaps you may not be wanted at all; but still, be ready. Good night."

And so the gates were closed; and with a look round the fed-up furnaces and the row of great simmering vats, Louis Horn went back to the counting-room. The manufactory was shut in counting-room. The manufactory was shut in on all sides by high walls, closed up by heavy iron gates. An outer court, on which the gates hind this was a second wall, or rather palisade of

Tell him you're going South and want to make sure of the premium being duly paid. Amount very large you know: mustn't run any risks of Kronheim looked.

check: wrote the letter, addressed it to "Dr. Sharpe, Manager, Phenix Life Insurance Company," and placed it in the delivery has a state of the Kronheim got impatient counting-room. He then got down the legers, and before opening them went to a basin-stand in the corner of the room, and began weshing his hands. After doing this, he stooped over the "Yes, rather! basin to bathe his face in the water. As he stooped, his eye rested momentarily on a looking- you to get to business." then darkness, and then death. Karl Kronheim made no answer.

Kronheim flushed up, and said, with heat:

had kept his oath.

Lifting his brother's body in his arms, Kron-He then took off all the buttons, removed the contents of the pockets, keeping apart every article his saw his temper rising fast, and threatening t of metal, and then, making the clothes up into a bundle, opened the furnace door and thrust them in. This done, he carefully lifted the naked "Mr. Kronheim," said he, slowly and distinct

tons and metal articles, and beat them with a me the money? them, with some parings of lead, into a small crucible, and placed the crucible in one of the furnaces. He then went back into the countingthouse, cleaned the iron pestle, and replaced it in the mortar, where it usually stood: opened the discharge-pipe of the wash-stand and let the bloody "Then, sir, you and your Company are swind" water run off, and turned on the cock. There were no stains on his own clothes or hands; none on the floor; he looked carefully. Then lighting a "You are a set of swindling scour cigar, he went to the pile of ashes, and seeing an shouted Kronheim. impression left there, and some crimson marks, "As you please," was again the only reply. to draw it out, a skeleton came forth, with bones as bleached as if the conquering worm had been at work for years in the ordinary earthly fashion. He was now near the last stage of his ghastly labor. Wheeling the heap of shapeless bones to the opening of the crushing mill, he tossed them in, turned on the connection with the great water wheel which was alwalve incliner word.

water-wheel, which was slowly circling round, and with a grinding crush the mill moved on. The pile in the cellar below was slightly raised, and then the great rollers ran idly—their work was done. Karl threw the connection out of gear, and the great water-wheel went slowly round as before.

Then Karl Kronheim went back to the counting-house, threw himself down on the sofa, and slent soundly till morning.

"We know you did !" thundered the manager, starting to his feet, and bringing his hand down on the desk with a heavy stroke, that shook the room they sat in.

Kronheim paled at last, rose slowly from his seat, and left without a word.

As the door closed behind him, Dr. Sharpe sat down, wiped his forehead, and, with a great sigh of relief, spoke out, quite loud—"The infernal villain! the murderous ruffian! Saves the office \$20,000. though."

slept soundly till morning.

George Washington Sharpe, Doctor of Medicine, was a character. He began life very early still in the city. No wind blowing; the moor indeed; was a free agent at five, went into business as a newsboy in New York at seven; at ten was a breaks the quiet stillness of the sleeping city. It One evening Kronheim said to Louis Horn that he wished to have a few words him: told him that he had fallen in love with this girl, and that he intended to marry her. Louis Horn laughed. "Why, Karl, the girl is my sweetheart. I have loved her for months. She knows it, and to-morrow morning I am to meet her, and we are to go to her father and ask his consent to our becoming man and wife. I took you to see her that you might see my future wife—your future sister."

"Look here, Louis," replied Kronheim, sternly, "you ought to know me by this time, and the meether and louise the form that you might see my future wife—your future sister."

"Look here, Louis," replied Kronheim, sternly, "you ought to know me by this time, and the sa newsboy in New York at seven; at ten was a printer's apprentice; at fifteen a student, under times the night same him the nicted an assistant fitter in an printer's apprentice; at fifteen a student, under times the nivent in sight seem as here a student, under times the nivent in sight seem as here a student, under times the nivent in sight seem as the quiet stillness of the sleeping city. It was new Year's Eve, and the people were passing in sleep and in silence over the margin that a to once there was a great stir, and then the fire-bell rang out loudly. In rapid and irregular clangor, the pealing bell broke up the stillness of the sleeping city. It was new Year's Eve, and the people were passing in sleep and in silence over the margin that a to once there was a great stir, and then the fire-bell rang out loudly. In rapid and irregular clangor, the pealing bell rang out loudly. In rapid and irregular clangor, the pealing bell rang out loudly. The repealing bell rang out loudly. In the was new Year's Eve, and the people were passing in sleep and in silence over the margin that the new, when all at once there was a great stir, and then the fire-bell rang out loudly. In rapid and irregular clangor, the pealing bell rang clangor, the pealing bell rang out loudly. In the was new Year's Eve, ly, "you ought to know me by this time, and that I always have my way. It has been so since we were infants: I am too old to change now.

Indeed that I always have desired, broke out the clear note of a silver trumpet, and accordingly he went on his travels. What he did, and how he did it, is no present concern of with a shining helmet on his head, before whom ours. We find him now as physician, chemist, dentist, and manager for the important Phœnix Insurance Company, at Brownsville. In the last capacity, Dr. Sharpe had at last got into his blue tunics and helmets, pulling at a great rope; groove. There was not as knowing an insurance and behind them, rattling along at top-speed, the manager in all the States. He "took lives," as steam fire engine of the Brownsville Volunteer

the phrase is, and disputed claims more successfully than any other in the insurance line; got a name for the clever things he did; was highly appreciated by the Company, and well paid. Of course, he was not the man to let such good lives dient to the shrill summons of the captain's trumcourse, he was not the man to let such good lives as those of Horn and Kronheim, manufacturers of soap and chemicals, grinders of bone-manure, and makers of agricultural fertilizers, go past him. He canvassed the firm not long after it started, could make nothing out of Kronheim, but got a policy on Louis Horn's life, and took on that risk the whole amount which he had wished to have placed on the lives of both partners. The amount was very large, the premium very low, for Horn had a fine constitution, was young, a temperate liver—in fine, what insurance agents call a Good Life.

Shortly after the loss of Louis Horn in the Manhattan accident—as every one supposed—two events happened to Dr. G. W. Sharpe. Old Jabez Dodd, a large farmer and wheat grower some

bez Dodd, a large farmer and wheat grower some away. The whole place was in a roaring blaze miles from Brownsville, sent in a sample of ground Great sheets and spouts of fire rushed up and miles from Brownsville, sent in a sample of ground bones to Dr. Sharpe, for analysis and a report thereon; for the keen old agriculturist suspected (though without cause) that the last supply he had ordered from Horn and Kronheim had been adulterated. The second event was that, on the same day, Karl Kronheim made a claim on the Company for immediate payment of the large sum insured on the life of the late Louis Horn, lost in the Manhattan explosion. One of the weak positive and rooted antipathy to the payment of came the roof at last. Then the walls parted at positive and rooted antipathy to the payment of claims, whenever his office would thereby be a loser. This was very wrong, of course; but Dr. Sharpe couldn't help it; he was an insurance enthusiast; it was in his nature; and so the first thing he always set himself to think about when such a claim was made, was, could it be resisted? and how? The Doctor, moreover, was an analyst again, and though lower down upon the ground

purposes was rather on the increase. Louis smiled, but assented. His smile was the outward symptom of an inward grin at what he thought a transparent manœuvre of his brother's, in order that "By the Lord! it's the mineral tooth I made"

he might have time to try his luck with the girl; not much more than two months ago for Louis which showed how little Louis knew of his broth-Horn!"

CHAPTER 1V.

tion of going; he resolved to find a good excuse before morning for sending their manager instead, who was quite as good a judge of bones as his principal.

Towards evening, the brothers were in the counting-house together, when Kronheim, who had been silently sitting before the stove, turned round to the desk where Louis was at work at his ledger, and said—

"Before the men leave off work, Louis, will you get them to make up the furnaces, fill the vats, and set the boilers? I think we had best sit up to-night and get all the accounts made out for the past half year. We can give an eye to the furnaces ourselves; and if you want sleep you can get it on board the steamer to-morrow, when you have nothing better to do."

Chapter IV.

Dr. Sharpe spent the rest of the day shut closely up in his room, thinking. In the evening he sent notices to all the directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company, requesting them to come to a private meeting next day. The meeting took place. The members couldn't understand what their manager was driving at; but they had great confidence in him; were not at all reluctant to save the Company a heavy claim, if they could do it safely; and finally agreed to place the settlement of the claim for the amount insured on the life of the late Louis Horn unconditionally in the hands of Dr. Sharpe. As the meeting broke up the chairman remarked to one of the other members of the board that Dr. Sharpe was a deep old file, but that he was playing a risky game in the

stool and went out to the yard to give the orders. Closing hour arrived just as he had seen all prepared, and the men filed out at the sound of the bell-toll. As the manager bade him good-night, without compromising the office. After all, it can be to him—

opened, was filled with earts and grates, fuel for the furnaces, and materials of various kinds. Behind this was a second wall, or rather palisade of timber, with a wicket-door opening into the counting-room, by a back door with the long line of buildings which held the vats and boilers.

"Shut the door, Louis," said Karl Kronheim, as his brother entered, "and get down the legers. By the way, the premium on that life policy of yours in the Phonic Current will be due before.

With a worker came. Dr. Sharpe in his office, at his desk. Mr. Kronheim shown in; takes his seat, by request of the manager, on the other side of the desk, in full face, and fronting the light.

"Good evening, Dr. Sharpe. I've come, as you appointed, to receive payment of the amount of that policy." Six o'clock came. Dr. Sharpe in his office, a

With a very curious smile on his very peculia yours in the Phoenix Company will be due before you get back from New Orleans. You had better draw a check for it, and enclose it to Dr. Sharp.

With a very curious smile on his very peculiar countenance, the manager lifted his eyes, caught Kronheim's, looked at him very fixedly, and then

Kronheim looked surprised, but never flinched

"Well, Mr. Karl Kronheim?" "You know what you brought me here for

"Well, sir, I have no time to waste. I'll thank Kronheim was getting more impatient, which glass which was hanging on the wall, and in that living glimpse he saw his brother's hand upraised, grasping a heavy iron pestle. There was a deadly crash, a flash of fire, a horror of crushing pain: the dead they do an answer.

"Dr. Sharpe, I do not understand this kind of heim carried it out through the back door of the business. You brought me here by appointment office to a bed of soft ashes that had been raked Let us attend to this at once. You had better out of the furnace before it had been replenished, hand me over the money and let me go. Here's with a long knife he rapidly cut the clothes off, a receipt for it, which, as I value my time, slitting them to make them come off more easily. brought with me."

which was full of boiling grease, plunged it in feet foremost. Having stirred up the furnace to a blazing heat, he returned for the parcel of butters and most learning and heat them with a learning the most particles and heat them with a learning the most particles and heat them with a learning the most particles and heat them with a learning the most particles and heat them with a learning the most particles and heat them with a learning the most particles and heat them with a learning them. "I do. "On what grounds?"

"I decline to state my grounds." "You will not state your grounds of refusal

are a set of swindling scoundrels!"

turned the pile over with a rake, and tossed the ashes up. That done, Kronheim went back to as a band of swindlers. I will proclaim you in

\$20,000, though."

All silent along the river that night, and very

stop the sweep of devastation that was going on before their eyes, the firemen turned on the full power of the engine on the office, and poured a ceaseless stream of water on it, that cracked, and sputtered, and hissed off in clouds of steam. This sputtered, and hissed off in clouds of steam. This

ed down that any one durst venture in. At last a group of workmen, with some timidity, went cautiously in by the opening left by the fallen caute and mode their market and mode and mode their market and mode and mode their market and mode and mo cattously in by the opening left by the fallen gates, and made their way towards the counting-house. They found it nearly quite in ruins: but a safe, or strong room, built deeply in the walls, of solid stone blocks, with a foot deep of sand and fire-clay on every side of it, was still intact. The roof bad fallen over it, and shut it in; but when that was cleared away, one of the workmen crept in with a light, and gave a great ery, and came out with a white face, and a terrible fright in his ever. The man gaved and pointed but advantageous, that the time of our children in in his eyes. The man gasped and pointed, but could not speak. So they tore away the rest of the rubbish, and laid the little room open to the light. And there was the body of Karl Kronheim, the back of the skull shattered and blown out, and a pistol firmly grasped in the dead man's be more in accordance with the important truth,

Miscellaneous.

What can I do?"

"Yes, but I can't act alone and the people of the sciences referred to as could be made to be won't stir. They are all dead. What can I do?" and what they ought to do-and then-make mon schools, should be introduced as a study i them do it."

late. What he thought, has never been known. But early the next morning he had old Kate harnessed, and before night, was thirty miles from home. And late he sat up talking with his friend, the Rev. Jonas Faithful.

Esquire Turnpenny was the most influential (as was said) and the richest man in town—he prowas said) and the richest man in town—he pro-fessed to be an unbeliever and yet he had quite a respect for Deacon Osgood. "The Deacon," he used to say "is narrow minded and superstitious, "came off" at the Piscatquis agricultural exhi-The Deacon went to see Esquire Turnpenny.

omething handsome

dollars yearly for five years''—
"And that's a round hundred"— "Yes, but who shall be judge !"

"You shall."

few more interviews with his friend, in a few weeks it was noised through the region that Morley had got a minister—and it was said "Esquire ward, and described some evolutions and performances not laid down in the gymnasium tactics.

"Bet, sir! I never 'bet' in my life."
"But soon a commotion was visible in the crowd,
"We won't be particular about words. But didn't you engage to pay me back my hundred dollars, if, at the end of five years, I was not satishis arm, and started on the retreat do but was overtaken in the rear, and his prize captured; but he in turn charged on his pursuers and erty more than his salary?" recaptured his white spot, and succeeded with

"Yes, so I agreed." "Now, then, I am on the bench, please to prove to the court, what you engaged to prove."
"Very well. But before I begin, I want you

"I want you to allow that instead of trying to make money, he is not worth a dollar more than he was when he came." would be treated the best.

He hadn't been used very in Boston, and he would not

paid him \$2500 in five years."

"Be it so. Now for your figures. You will be candid. How many apple trees are now growing in the place, more than there were five years what do you want to be treated?"

"I think I can serve you to your liking. What do you want to be treated?"

"Well" said the farmer with a leer in his

two thousand." now worth ?"

we will say fifty cents each."
"Well, Mr. Faithful, as everybody allows, was "Well, Mr. Faithful, as everybody allows, was the means of introducing these. Put that item down at \$1,000." the kecper.
"My neighbor handed me two cents when I left home to buy him a plug of tobacco. Have you

They were drunkards; they were just on the edge of ruin. The minister labored with them and that was heard from him was that his sides were got them to sign the pledge, and they are now shaking and his face on fire, as he sober, industrious citizens—I say nothing about their having joined the church. But how much is each of their farms worth more than five years

VERY CLEVER

"At least a thousand dollars." "I should say more. But you are judge. Put it down at that, and there are \$2000. Then he persuaded Ned Conklin to go to the Shakers and how many swarms do you suppose there are in town? they did not cost a cent in money."

"I suppose there are one hundred."
"And that number at \$5 the swarm, is—" "Five hundred dollars."

"And he taught and urged Tim Sweetser to make maple sugar, and he has sold \$100 worth every year, which is—"
"Five hundred dollars more." "He showed Arthur Spring how to raise berries—and he has sold \$100 worth. And now, Esquire, how much more are Ayrshire cattle worth to you, than was your stock before Mr. Faithful called your attention to this breed?"

"Perhaps \$500."
"I'll stop here. How much do you make the gain of the town by this reckoning?"
"Four thousand six hundred dollars!" "Now, Esquire, I say nothing about the spirit-ual good resulting. You know it all. Shall I pay the hundred dollars?"

The Esquire only said, "I am satisfied," and left the room, and the Deacon went on his way. The next morning the Esquire's best cow "Bet" was found in the Deacon's yard, and another in the Minister's yard, each with a kind note tied

Deacon and the minister could get the two best cows the Esquire had, when nobody else could for love or money! But the Deacon kept his own counsel, and every body said "the Esquire was the most influential man in town, and he got the It is not the money earned that makes a nan wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can

adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils,

entertain, are equally pernicious.

SCHOOL STUDIES.

sputtered, and missed off in clouds of steam. This lasted till morning; and by that time the flames slacked down, exhausted by sheer want of fuel, and the fire burnt slowly out, leaving nothing but a huge square full of blackened ashes, where once had stood the famous factories of Horn and Kronheim. When the alarm first sounded then Kronheim. When the alarm first sounded, they had sent for Kronheim; but he was not at home, had not been in for some hours.

It was evening before the ruins had so coolard be aroused to the discussion of existing imperfections and possible improvements. We have long felt as if the course of studies in schools might be much improved, if some of those which are of little use in after life, as algebra, geometry, use in all after life, either in explaining the pheadvantageous, that the time of our children in their school years should be occupied, more than so pithily expressed by Milton, when he wrote,

That which before us lies in daily life,

With such pursuasions in regard to existing DEACON OSGOOD'S COW "BET."

There was no more honest, plain and sincere man than Deacon Osgood. He lived in a small, remote place named Morley. Its inhabitants were few and spare. They had a small shut up meeting house in which they occasionally had a religious service, when any wandering son of Levi happened along, and was willing to give them a sermon. The schools were all rundown, and everything had a kind of mullein stalk look, poor, and discouraged! There was no public spirit. Deacon Osgood mourned and sighed alone. At last jority of the children in common schools, after con Osgood mourned and sighed alone. At last the genius of goodness seemed to whisper in his completing their school education. There are ear:

"Deacon Osgood, are you going to let things go to ruin—the whole of Morley—body and soul?"

"What can I do?" science, as upon the pursuits of agricultural life. Therefore it seemed highly desirable that as much "Make up your mind what is best for them main one of more than a half of the pupils in comthese schools, and that thus a foundation should Deacon Osgood sat up that night alone very ate. What he thought, has never been known.

CATCHING THE GREASED PIG.

bition : The Deacon went to see Esquire Turnpenny. A small part of the conversation only was heard.

"Now Deacon I consider ministers a kind of moth upou society—worse than useless! I would not give that for all"—and he snapped his fingers smartly.

"But Esquire, the place is all running down!"

"But Esquire, the place is all running down!" The closing performance was that of the greased "I know it, and if you will bring in something productive—a real producer of property, I'd do by a dint of swearing and screaming, and driving omething handsome." and dogging, they finally succeeded in making the crowd fall back, and the contestents stood in a semicircle, and exhibited very much the same emotions as a dog exhibits when watching a wood-"And that's a round hundred"—
"I know it, but if you will agree to pay twenty dollars yearly for five years, and then if I cannot show that the place is richer in property than the amount paid the minister, I pledge myself to refund your hundred dollars!"

otions as a dog exhibits when watening a wood-check hole, expecting every moment when the woodchuck will make his appearance. At last the order came to "let out the pig!" The cover was taken off, and the box tipped over; but no pig came out. The box was then taken up and squeezed, until finally they squeezed shaken and squeezed, until finally they squeezed out—well, something that might have been taken "You shall."
"Well, Deacon, if you are not a saint, you have the perseverance of the saints. And to show that I don't want to be mean, I now say, if at the end thing white, about as big as a man's fist, dropped that it was a pig. At any rate something white, about as big as a man's fist, dropped that it was a pig. At any rate something white, about as big as a man's fist, dropped of five years, I allow the town is as much richer as out on the ground, and the "charge of the light all his salary, I will give you the best cow I have brigade," would bear no comparison to the flying ful was the new minister.

We pass over five years. One day as Deacon moth wash tub, with forty boys stuck in it head We pass over five years. One day as Deacon Osgood was passing, Esq. Turnpenny called to him, saying he had some business with him. So the Deacon went in. There was a curious twinkle about the Esquire's eye, but he looked awful grave and solemn.

"Well, Deacon, do you remember your bet?"

"Bet six! I power thet' in my life."

"moth wash tub, with forty boys stuck in it head first and their heels kicking a double shuffle in the air, while yelling and shouting was going on inside with a will. "He's mine!" "I vegot him!" "Joek's got him!" "I got him first!" "Joek's got him!" and fifty other "got him's," were heard coming from the 40 owners of the heels.

Rut soon a commotion was visible in the crowd,

but little loss of life in securing the pig-dead.

"Very well. But before I begin, I want you to acknowledge that our minister has been true to his profession and has not let worldly affairs divert him or injure his usefelness."

A countryman went into a store in boston the other day, and told the keeper that a neighbor had intrusted him with some money to spend to advantage, and he intended to do it where he

He hadn't been used very well by in Boston, and he would not part with his neigh-"I allow that. But remember that we have bor's money until he found a man who would use him about right. With the utmost suavity the

"Well" said the larmer with a leer in his eye,
"I made an estimate yesterday. I think all of
wo thousand."
"And how much more than their cost are they
ow worth?"
"I would hot sell mine for a dollar each. But
"Well" said the larmer with a leer in his eye,
"in the first place I want a glass of toddy," which
was forthcoming. "Now I will have a nice
cigar," says the countryman. It was promptly
handed him, leisurely lighted, and throwing himselt back, his feet as high as his head, he commenced puffing away like a Dutchman.
"Now what do you want to purchase."

> the article. "The keeper sloped instanter, and the next shaking and his face on fire, as he was relating

The pastor of one of the churches of this city says the Syracuse Journal, was catechising the pupils of the Sabbath School, and asked them. iong other questions,

Various answers were returned by the children after which the minister proceeded to explain the omniscence of the Deity, concludingh is remarks "Remember, dear children, that God is every

where." The words had hardly escaped his lips, when roguish little fellow rose up and said to the pas

"Is he in my pocket?"
"Yes, he is in your pocket."
"Well, I guess I've got you there," was the triumphant retort; "'cause I hain't got any

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS. Daniel Webster once said : "Small is the sum

that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence.

A young lady at a ball was asked by a lover of serious poetry whether she had seen Crabbe' "Why no," she answered. "I did not know

that crabs had tails." "I beg your pardon, miss," said he; "I mean have you read Crabbe's Tales?" "And I assure you," said she, "I did not know that red crabs, or any other crabs, had tails."

Woman and pleasure .- Pleasure is to wo nan what the sun is to flowers; if moderately To excel in anything valuable is great, but enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; be above conceit on account of one's accomplification if immoderately, it withers, it deteriorates, and

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It condains about 100 acres of land, 25 of which is wood land, the balance in paturage and tiliage. It is 23 miles from the village, sof Dover and Foxcroft, Dover being the County seat. Dover market for all kinās of produce (potatoes except) is as good as Bangor. Society good. There are five meeting houses in the village, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist.

The tillage land is under a good state of cultivation; a good orchard of nearly 100 trees, about one-third grafts; some 200 cords of wood could be drawn to market and then retain enough for farm use. The house was built new about 9 years ago, and has one of the best cellars. There are builtings connecting the house with the barn. The size of barn is 41 by 41 feet, and has a cellar. The house when built, cost over \$1000. A more beautiful location cannot be found in the State of Maine.

All of the above can be bought for \$1150. It is an unprecedented bargain, but circumstances are such that I am disposed to make such an offer. Inquire of

OTIS S. SMITH.

MRS. Belcher: I had been a sufferr for seven years before I knew about your medicine. I had no faith, for I had tried various winds of medicine, and swern and suffers for seven years before I knew about your medicine. I had no faith, for I had tried various control of the suffers of the suffe FARM FOR SALE IN PISCATA-In common with many other parents and per-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the late JOHN HODGDON in Hallowell, consisting of a Cottage House, finished throughout with every convenience—barn connected, also workshop, carriage house, wood shed, and slaughter house.

The farm consists of about 25 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, with 50 young fruit trees. Also 30 acres of woodland 14 miles from the house, casy of access. Together with all the farming utensils and house furniture

The property is very desirable for a sea-faring man, being situated convenient for either steamboat or railroad travel, and one of the finest situations on the Kennebec river, commanding a fine view of the river, the city of Hallowell, and of the State House, United States Arsenal, and all the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable terms on application to

D. M. HODGDON, Boston, A. D. KNIGHI, Hallowell.

Hallowell, April 8, 1863.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the west side Kennebec River. in Augusta, nearly opposite Insane Hospital and in full view of same, within five minutes' walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Sald farm is under a high state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good house and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barm, with shaughter house at tached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With a small expense, said farm could be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sell.

Possession given immediately, if daired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

A. G. LONGFELLOW.

Augusta, June 8, 1863.

A Good Farm on the Sea Shore, In the town of Bristol, near Pemaquid Light

MANHOOD:

FARM FOR SALE.

A Good Farm on the Sea Shore,
In the town of Bristol, near Pemaquid Light
House.

MANHOOD;

Winthop, Oct. 12, 1863.

PARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Augusta, about two miles from the Bridge. It contains about seven acres of the Bridge. It contains about seven acres of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, near a school house, and presents a fine chance for any one wishing to obtain a pleasant home.

Augusta, Oct. 20, 1863.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The Farm owned by the late Hox. R. K. Goodbrow.

The Farm owned by the late Hox. R. K. Goodbrow.

Paris. Oxford County, Me., is offered for sale at a great bargain.

The farm contains 110 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present and outbuildings are about 30 tons of hay, and the amount may be largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The dwelling-house and outbuildings are commodious and in good repair. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

For particulars inquiry may be made on the premises; of Dr. W. A. RUST, South Paris, or WM. GOODENOW, Esq., Portland. Paris, Sept. 9, 1863.

JEAN FOR SALE.

THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY

OF THE

AMICRICAN PEOPLE.

Amicrican PEOPLE.

And the early melancholy decline of Childhood and Youth, just published by Dr. STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute. A Treatise on the above subject, the cause of Nervous Debliity, Maramus and Cousumption; Wasting of the Vital Fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes for Palpitation, Impaired Nutrition and Digestion.

The farm contains 110 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present about 30 tons of hay, and the amount may be largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The dwelling-house and outbuildings are commodious and in good repair. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

For particulars inquiry may be made on the premises; of Dr. Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day. Sundays in desirable country residence.

For particulars inquiry may be made on the premise

FARM FOR SALE.

A large and convenient farm, situated in Pittston on the river road, three miles below the Gardiner and Pittston Bridge. Said farm contains one hundred and forty-three a-res-excellent pastures and a young growth of wood. It extends from the Kennebee river to the Nahumkeag pond. The buildings are in a good condition, the land in a fine state of cultivation, and in every way a desirable farm. It is to be sold to close the estate. For further particulars apply to Mrs. R. W. Nichols, on the premises, or to JOSEPH BRADSTREET, Gardiner. Gardiner, Sept. 1, 1863.

in the world."

Deacon Osgood made out in his own mind what each man could and ought to give, and then went and persuaded each man to do it. In one week he had his salary subscribed, and then after a hands more or less were immedately placed on the about three handered and some or less were immedately placed on the about three handered and some or less were immedately placed on the about three handered and some or less were immedately placed on the about three handered and some or less were immedately placed on the about three handered areas about three handered and some or less were immedately placed on the about three handered and some or less were immedately placed on the about three hander apple. about thirty-five woothand, and about three manared apple
trees mostly engrafted with choice varieties. The farm has a
good house, two barns and stable in good repair. One hundred
acr-s near by will be sold with the farm if wanted. The whole
or a part will be sold at a bargain if applied for within sixty
days. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the
premises.

Readfield, Sept. 28, 1863.

2m42

acres near by will be sold with the farm if wanted. The whole or a part will be sold at a bargain if applied for within sixty days. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Readfield, Sept. 28, 1863.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, keld at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Eliza Weses, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Conductor, The Court of Probate of the last will and testament of Eliza Weses, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Conductor, the court of Probate of the last will and testament of Eliza Weses, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Conductor, the court of Probate of the last will and testament of Eliza Weses, late of Vassalborough, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

LIK, BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

LIK, BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton. Register.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1863.

JOSHUA WING, Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Thomas, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ondered, That notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge

A STANCES COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1863.

BETH MAY, Guardian of Nancy S. Richmond, of Winthrop, in said County, non compos, having presented his first account of guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERS, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why

second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON. Register. 45° SOMETHING NEW. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the estate of

JAMES CROSBY, late of Albion, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertal en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All person therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased at desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to

MATTHEW HAYWARD, late of READFIELD,

n the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under aken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons herefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are esired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to aid estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 12, 1863. 45* CHARLES HAYWARD.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas Lorenzo Farrington, of Vassalboro', in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage' dated September 25th, 1860, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, book 227, page 294, conveyed to me in mortgage, a certain piece of land, situated in said Vassalboro', together with building thereon standing, reference to which mortgage deed and the record thereof is hereby had for a description of said premises. The condition of said mortgage deed having been broken, this notice is given for the purpose of foreclosing the right in equity of the said Lorenzo Farrington to redeem the same, persuant to the requirements of the Statute in such cases made and provided.

Z. BUTTERFIELD.

SHIP CHANDLERY AND CORDAGE. Manilla and Hemp Cordage, and Lath Yarns, Shingle Yarns, Hay Rope, Marline, Cotton Jute, Flax and Linen Twine, Bale Rope, Lines, Parcelings, Drum Cords. Also Tar, Rosin, Oakum, Linseed Oil, &c., for sale either at wholesale or retail by Augustia Ang. 1 1885.

CURRIERS' STOCK. Straits, Bank, and Shore Oil. Lampblack and Tallow, for TRAVELLING AGENTS. - S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren Fuller, H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Paris, V. Darling. JOHN MOARTHUR.

A SURE CURE FOR

MISS JANE B. BARTLETT.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Oct. 10, 1862.

Miss. Belcher: I had been a sufferer for seven years before I knew about your medicine. I had no faith, for I had tried various kinds of medicine, and several physicians, and was only relieved for a short time. I will cheerfully say to you and the public, I have tried this valuable female medicine, and experienced a cure, without the aid of supporters, from three bottles. Very respectfully,

Prepared and sold by Miss. LINUS Miss. G. H. WINSETT.

Prepared and sold by Miss. LINUS Miss. G. H. WINSETT.

Prepared and sold by Miss. LINUS Miss. LINUS

and Biliary organs.

DON'T CAVIL BUT TRY THEM. Those who buy once buy

In the town of Bristol, near Pemaquid Light
House.

Said Farm contains about one hundred acres, about equally
divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland. The
fields and tillage land are about all walled in, and the dwelling
house and barn is in good repair, and in a very good locality
for taking boarders for four or five months in the year if desired.
Terms, one third down, and the remainder from one to ten
years in yearly payments. For further information, address
the Post Master, Pemaquid, Me.

OAKMAN FORD
Bristol, May 25, 1863.

TWIN OAK PLACE

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, the
same being situated 2½ miles from Winthrop,
Village, 1½ miles from East Winthrop, and 2 mile from the
Friends Meeting House, containing 100 acres of good land, very
conveniently divided into tillage, pasturage and
mostly by permanent stone walls, and is altogethera very pleasant and desirable location. Persons desirous of purchasing
must call and see for themselves in order to appreciate its great
advantages.

J. B. FILLEBROWN.
Wanthrop, Oct. 12, 1863.

Wanthrop, Oct. 12, 1863.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Locture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical
Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage genend of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage genend of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage genend of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage genend of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage genend of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage gentend of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary
Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage ge

D. De FORREST DOUGLASS, PATENT ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Manufactured Exclusively by the Inventor, BURT'S BLOCK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Liberally Patronized by United States Army and Navy Officers, Soldiers and Marines. Recommended by the leading Civil and Military Surgeons, as more closely imitating the anatomical structure of the natural limb, than any manufactured. Their superiority is evinced by the rapidly insereasing demand. They are adapted and applied to all form of amputations. They are worn in every profession, and many are in active military service.

Illustrated pamphlets sent free. 2m4

M ASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS Patented October 21, 1862.

President—John L. CUYLER, Augusta.

Directors:

Samuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Banuel P. Shaw, Portland,
Geo. F. Shepley, Portland,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor. u the bord to he he bord to he he bord to he

Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and

Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to sul AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL

Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862. NEW DRUG STORE. Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, Mats, Choice Groceries, Confectionery, Stationery, Fancy Goods,
Colognes, Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., &c.
All the Standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand.
To Careful attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

ISAAC J. MEAD.

Augusta, May, 1863.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

Such as SCYTHE SNATHS, FORK, RAKE, SPADE, HOE or BROOM HANDLES. BROOM HAND 155.

Of this kind of work, it will do five times as much as any other machine in the market.

For further information call on GRANT & SHAW at the Dam, or on the undersigned, 46 Congress Street, Boston.

A MACHINE FOR TURNING TAPERING FORMS,

where can also be seen a 8:16-Feeding POLISHING MACHINE, a great improvement upon the old method of smoothing round surfaces, which can be managed by a boy. 3m39* DHYSICIAN'S CARD. PAUL MERRILL, M. D. AUGUSTA, MAINE. 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's.

CHAS. F. POTTER, UNITED STATES AGENT GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER. West Eud Kennebee Bridge, Augusta

If paid within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents. These terms will be strictly aftered to in all cases. The publishers reserve the right, when payment is delayed beyond the year, of adding 25 cents for every year remaining unpaid. for every year remaining unpaid.

Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines Terms of Advantance. For one square of 15 lines, \$1.50 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion: Special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertion and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

IT All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homar & Badess, Augusta, Me. VOL

Our Home,

Farmers b late frosts wh must however they may, as in their pow or its action edge of the l interesting These laws, stood or kno ties concerni plained. Fr deposited ar frozen, or doc It is certain while being if it did it v which we nev the moisture stance which of temperatu than the atm which they c of air in cont and give up

tion of this i

of moisture summer, whe

able that fros

cles as fast as

in thin sheet form. One

stated by the

dew, why d

uniformly an This is not disparity of took place a f farmers were field might l in the hill w touched. In beans not hur was killed and haps one bear touched; in one or two, a to admit that &c., would r in contact b frost would b

We are in rences took 1 States last A prised by it month. In missioner of some curious in defiance o In answer to "we have s that cannot | of August in and cold air. ter, do not r we see it, wo sides, like wa

pecially in an

This accou or occurrence strikes first in explain the ' the same sp like fruit, a from frost. examined a l on the south in Gardiner, ber last. It the eaves, and The leaves a were not to roof had suffi

and density

night, the ca hence, we cal lite term fo known there We would lil explain the m old, which po er, but in o

The shingle

ed their heat

point and pr

radiate more

passages, on point of the the teat, have though severing or pi the wound he ed. Would yo NOTE. Th pondent wou inserted into make the wa mation, close

cow is dry, a

the teat and

MESSES. E.

Pla

inflammatic

tendant, which

quite inconve

your next i sowing apple manner of so No. Fairfi NOTE. Th a nursery is i tation in the

the sprouting come up in but they are